

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 3856.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.

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perusal of the book rather bewildered than satisfied. Were we to select the essay which we think the most suitable and most instructive, we should choose that on the recent history of Mexico, because so few of us have watched that state, and because its wonderful progress seems mainly due to the accident of two competent men successively being allowed to sway its fortunes. But of course we are left in the dark as to all the detail of these men's methods. How far democracy, either in reality or in form, exists under their sway must be gathered from other sources. The external facts, viz., the miles of railways and telegraph, the value of Mexican money, the peace and order of the interior as well as of the cities, are plain proofs that a great work has been done. How gladly would the reader learn what the moral and intellectual effects have been upon the life of the people!

This seems to us to point to the principal flaw in the conception of most of the writers. That the nineteenth century has shown vast material progress is certain. Men run to and fro, and knowledge has increased in a very wonderful way. The traffic of the world, which in the matter of roads and ships was as considerable in the first century as in the eighteenth, has now attained colossal dimensions, even though there are still in Europe and Asia large sections of country, once perfectly civilized and traversed by great thoroughfares, which are now well-nigh barbarous and impassable. Steam and electricity have achieved this enormous work. Books and newspapers are now printed at a rate inconceivable to our ancestors, but every new discovery seems rather to aim at quantity than quality. For the printing of Nic. Jenson or Aldus was as good as the work in Printing House Square, or better, though it took more time. And this is true of the effect of many other discoveries. The gentleman who rode on horseback from Edinburgh to London took several days to accomplish the distance; he had not the conveniences at hand which the Great Northern Company affords its passengers. But when he did reach London he knew something about the journey; he had visited many towns and seen the humours of many men; in other words, he was educated by his journey in a way that the modern traveller, transmitted like a portmanteau, cannot be. The wonderful natural forces brought under control by human contrivance seem to count for nothing in his mental life. Not one passenger in a thousand, perhaps in ten thousand, could explain how the steam engine carries him along, still less what is the nature or operation of the electrical force by which his tramcar is worked. These marvels have no doubt contributed, and will in the future contribute, to the education of the world, as the training of horses and elephants once did, but they do not educate the world. They supply the means and materials of happiness, but they by no means ensure happiness itself. A series of essays upon the comparative happiness of the homes of the early and of the late nineteenth century, both in primitive and in civilized societies, would be indeed interesting, and if the subject be intricate, and requires many trained investigators, it might

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"hundreds, if not thousands, of freshmen students in America better fitted to analyze an English sentence and to detect the excellences and defects of a great writer than were the students of any classes fifty years ago."

Proper university students fifty years ago, who were not indulged in what he calls the "elective system," which means dropping out of your education any subject (save English) you do not like, were much better fitted, it may be suspected, both to analyze and to appreciate a great English author than these modern students, who know little Latin and no Greek. Young men trained to understand and appreciate the classical models, and versed with long toil in the niceties of classical tongues, had a high standard wherewith to compare modern writers; and there was deep truth in what Cardinal Newman (no mean authority) said in our hearing, that he thought the best way to learn to write English prose was to write Latin prose. To such students the great masters of English literature were more the recreation of their mature life than the labour of their youth. Shakespeare and Milton, Byron and Shelley, were not profaned by commentaries, college lectures, and examinations. But if our fathers were not so versed "in detecting the excellences and defects of a great writer"—a highly significant description of the modern view—they appreciated him far more directly, and therefore genuinely, than those who have spent more time on the parasites of the great thinker than on the great thinker himself. Or, if the critics and commentators who feed on the master do not like to be called parasites, we will liken them to those masters of ceremonies, high chamberlains, and other courtiers who impede our access to the kings of thought with their obeisances, circumlocutions, and other conventionalities. There are thousands of young men and women under the University Extension system, which prevails both in England and America, who imagine that being talked to

and reading commentaries about Shakspeare constitute an honest university education. It is nothing of the sort. The whole "elective system" is a repudiation of the discipline of a real education, wherein the masters have selected the proper studies which every boy and girl should pursue. And the great triumph of such an education is not to make the pupil know this or that, but to render him capable of knowing anything. It is not till he has learnt to master what he does *not* like that he can be called an educated man.

How far the talking about and analyzing of English writers in colleges has produced any good result may be judged by comparing the average quality of the English of our day with the English of the eighteenth century. Is our writing any better? Have we attained to a higher level? Apparently not. There were of course great poets and prose writers in the nineteenth century. But even of these the opening of the century was far more prolific than the close.

We turn from these general considerations to note some details taken at random from some of the essays. Everything that Mr. Gosse says upon English literature is worth studying, but the short compass of his review has prevented him from explaining some dicta which will disconcert the average American reader. We ourselves cannot admit the observation that "Hume's 'Treatise on Human Nature' was exactly to the taste of 1750," seeing that this great book was then a complete failure, which Hume replaced, for the sake of popularity, by his far inferior 'Essays.' It may be true that Byron and Shelley trod in the steps of Wordsworth and Coleridge, but we should like to see it shown by some arguments. "Dickens arose with his gigantic humour, his fantastic misrepresentation of human nature," is surely a strange view of the great novelist as a subject for fascinating books. On the other hand, the page on Ruskin is truly admirable. We wince, however, under "comparatively small writers like Gray and Cowper," seeing that in *quality* Gray has not been surpassed. And elsewhere in the book is to be found stranger information. Mr. A. Sidgwick tells his readers that "the land question in Ireland, the constant seed of trouble for centuries, has been disposed of"! Nor will Germans relish the statement, however true it may be, that Germany owes a great deal to the French invasions under the Revolution and the Empire, which broke up feudal arrangements and accustomed the people to more enlightened legislation.

The musical article by Mr. Finck is so full of subjective opinions with which most musicians will not agree, that it would be useless to argue with him. He speaks of the "reactionary and uninspired Brahms," of which the former epithet seems to be incorrect. He calls Saint-Saëns France's greatest composer! as if Gounod and Bizet and Auber had never existed. He vastly underrates Mozart, who combined more various perfections in different departments of his art than any one before or since. He thinks Wagner as a poet almost equal to Wagner as a musician, which is absurd. He adds, justly enough, that

Wagner's works "created a new style of singers." We sincerely wish they had not. Such of us as have heard the old prima donnas and tenors singing the tuneful Italian operas, written for voices and not for orchestra, know how terribly the art of singing has decayed under the tyranny of Wagner's music. We now hear declamation, not singing, and declamation harsh and frequently out of tune. If we could but revive Giuglini and make him sing the love-song in the 'Meistersinger,' all the musical world would be ashamed of what they have recently acquiesced in as singing.

We will conclude with the vindication of a great and unrecognized Englishman from unjust oblivion. Mr. Maclay, in speaking of the immense impulse which American constructors have repeatedly given to the improvement of the world's navy, tells the reader that "to Capt. M. G. Perry must be awarded the credit of being the first navy officer to urge successfully the construction of a fleet of steam cruisers." This was in 1838. This credit is really due to Capt. Abney Hastings, a British naval officer, who left the service owing to a duel, and afterwards not only urged on the Admiralty the adoption of steam for war vessels, but, when his words were unheeded, himself fitted out the Karteria with all the money he possessed, joined the Greek cause in the war of liberation, and lost his life in that cause, but not before he had destroyed two Turkish squadrons with his single ship (and red-hot shot) lying to the windward, and had driven the whole Turkish fleet to hide in the Dardanelles. This was about 1827.

Leaves from a Journal in the East. By Julia Smith. (Russell & Co.)

A CYNICAL old man once found himself in the company of a large number of Anglo-Indians, and he proceeded to ask each guest if he had shot a tiger. At last one gentleman declared he had never even seen the royal beast. "Thank God!" exclaimed the questioner; "may I sit next to you at dinner? I am so weary of hearing about the deaths of tigers." We are so weary of reading descriptions of the Towers of Silence, of the Taj, and sacred Benares, that we open another diary of a year's travel in India with reluctance. Julia Smith of course inserts an account of her visit to the Towers of Silence, those "weird outcomes of a faith that is too spiritual to allow of the corruption of salt, water, or fire." It is happily no part of our duty to attempt to explain what that means. The author would have done better if she had reprinted Fryer's description of the Towers of Silence, written two centuries ago, for it at least possesses the merit of being accurate. Miss Smith's narrative, on the other hand, is somewhat crude:—

"The bodies, placed in troughs inside open concrete buildings, are devoured by the ever-waiting vultures. When the bones are dry and powdered in a well at the bottom, these are thrown reverently into the sea."

The bodies are not placed in troughs nor powdered in a well. The author informs us that, "curiously enough, the vultures neither die of plague nor do they carry infection, though the very trees they roost on are withered." The present writer lived for many years near these trees, and never noticed

this interesting phenomenon. The panorama from the terrace below the Towers of Silence is one of the loveliest, and from the variety of its constituent parts one of the richest, that can be seen. It is not at all like Naples, as the globe-trotter will insist on saying, and indeed it might well be considered as unique.

It is sad to find that the author was somewhat disappointed with the caves of Elephanta. These weird, wild, mythological groups were to her mind only a "gruesome spectacle." A terrible incident happened at Elephanta:—

"A Eurasian plague doctor who ordered us ashore made my companion [an Austrian tourist] and myself very angry by his great insolence in not standing up when he examined our pulses."

It is pleasant, however, to note that the writer found at Ellora the great central Hindu cave especially fine. From Hyderabad she proceeded to Agra:—"The India of our childhood" is to me up here, not in Madras, where Stevens places it." The India of our childhood was solely derived from 'Henry and his Bearer.' Henry was represented walking by the broad Ganges, converting Babu, his bearer, and by the banks of the river rose lofty mountains covered with palm-trees. On reaching Agra Miss Smith proceeds to indulge in the inevitable description of the Taj by moonlight:—

"The pearl, blending with the pure silver and golden light, the dim cypresses and faint splashing of the fish in the moon-bathed water, all was unearthly, a heavenly vision."

It would be interesting, but painfully difficult, to calculate how often the Taj has been compared to a pearl, and it was quite a pleasant novelty to find in a book of travels lately written by an American that the beauty of the royal mausoleum was meretricious, and that the famous dome reminded the traveller of a Spanish onion.

From Agra Miss Smith went to Gwalior (we know not who were the "Mahritti" who conquered Gwalior for the Moguls), and thence she journeyed to Cawnpore, and produced the following account of that great cantonment:—

"Cawnpore is very extensively wooded, with well laid out mall, and must be an ideal bicycling resort. The scene of the siege is very bare, and evidently had no natural outworks; and here poor General Wheeler paid dearly for his great mistake in trusting to a treacherous foe. One of his daughters is still living in Nepal; the other killed herself when both father and mother were massacred at the Ghats."

One of his daughters is not living at Nepal; the other did not kill herself: a piece of information which is derived from one of the two women who escaped the massacre.

Regarding Lucknow, the reader is told that Sir H. Lawrence's tomb "is a sacred spot," and Havelock "also died here"; yet we should have thought every educated man and woman knew where Havelock and Henry Lawrence died. When Benares was reached we hoped in vain that we should be spared "the funeral pyres blazing high, while weird figures darted round them, feeding the hungry flames." It is interesting to note that "the guide chartered a barge for me (such as Cleopatra might have used), and under a perfectly monstrous bamboo umbrella I was propelled down to the burning ghats." The country boats that

we have seen at Benares never bore the slightest resemblance to Cleopatra's classic vessel. The guide was extremely wise in not allowing the author to see the Nepaul temple. It would have shocked even Cleopatra.

"There is one temple whose pictures are particularly repulsive, I am told, to preserve it from lightning, and the general public are not allowed to see them—a very wise arrangement, that might well be copied in Paris and Brussels." The indecent carving in the Nepaul temple was not meant to preserve it from lightning, but is the outcome of the foul cult of which Benares is the heart and brain. The allusion to Paris and Brussels, considering the sex of the writer, might have been omitted.

From Benares the reader is taken to Calcutta, which he is informed "is called 'the City of Palaces,' owing to the large, solid stone edifices built by the East India Company." The large, solid stone edifices were not built by the East India Company, and the name was due to the range of fine stucco houses which faces the Maidan. Lord Valentia spoke of Chowringhee as a village of palaces, and Macaulay, borrowing the phrase, converted it into "city of palaces." After Calcutta the unresisting reader is of course carried off to Darjiling, and he is not spared a description of the fine view of Kinchinjanga. It would be a relief to find a globe-trotter who did not write about "his everlasting snow" nor mention "the soft salmon pink at sunset." However, it is better to read about the everlasting snow than be told that "poor Tops has been very ill from distemper"; "the mists of the last few days have given me a bad cold." The fulness of detail with which the writer chronicles her movements becomes trying to the nerves. On the other hand, her descriptions of the people and her visits to native homes are far too bald. When the reader remembers that two of the brightest and best books about India, 'Chow Chow' and 'Letters from Up Country,' were written by women, he will regret that Julia Smith did not make better use of her opportunities. The following shows what she might have done:—

"We were invited to day (at Leh) to go with the Barra Mem Sahib (Chief Lady) to a tea party. Our hostess, a lady from Yarkund, whose husband is a high official here, received us most warmly at the door of her reception room. She was such a handsome woman, and dressed in a full green brocade robe, with a gold over-cut jacket (bolero shape) and a flat three-cornered hat. Her jewels and bridal brocades were very fine, also a magnificent cloak lined with furs. Her three children, in bright green and turquoise blue, had inherited her soft, dark eyes and coal-black hair, that she wore in two long plaits as usual. Both tea and the cakes made by the fair hands of our hostess were excellent, and she also provided us with chairs, as our other entertainers had not done."

At Leh the author heard that

"the Russian Consul at Yarkund has gone to the trouble and expense (not his own, I fear) of printing a paper in Chinese, in order to give full accounts of British reverses in South Africa."

The illustrations would have been better if the camera had always been held straight; for example, the photograph of the Taj and the Kashmir Gate at Delhi.

August Boeckh. Von Max Hoffmann. (Leipzig, Teubner.)

IN this life and correspondence of one of Germany's greatest savants Mr. Hoffmann has furnished valuable materials for the social and literary history of North Germany during the larger part of the last century. Boeckh began teaching at Berlin in 1806; he died full of honours in 1867. He witnessed and watched the history of Prussia from Jena to Königgrätz; in the social and political struggles of 1831 and 1848 he was a man of influence, whose voice was heard not only in the universities, but at Court. For half a century he was the public orator, delivering up to 1847 in Latin, afterwards in German, addresses upon the functions, the duties, the future of the great university with which he grew up and the academy which Leibnitz had founded. For a German professor he was, like Godfrey Hermann, many-sided. Not only did he write good Greek verses, of which there are some specimens in this volume; he even gave vent to his feelings in German verse. Besides—and this is still more important—he took the broad view of Greek philology. The "pure classics" of Hermann were not to his taste, and so that eminent, but vain person was his opponent and critic, and did his best to crush a rival destined to outshine and outlive him in every sense. The attack of Hermann upon the first volume of Boeckh's masterpiece, the 'Corpus Inscript. Græcarum,' now universally cited as 'C.I.G.,' shows how little and mean are the passions that possess some great scholars. Hermann declares that Boeckh knows no Greek, and should train himself better in grammar, or submit his proofs to Im. Bekker, "einem Manne der wirklich Griechisch versteht"! This unworthy controversy, in which the assailed party took too much interest and published too many needless defences, lasted for some fifteen years, when it was, outwardly at least, composed, and the protagonists met with seeming politeness. The only point of moment lay in the fact that the quarrel represented the struggle between the purely grammatical and the general conceptions of philology, wherein Boeckh rightly embraced all manner of collateral researches. His works on the public economy and on the navy of Athens were for two generations the models for later research. His 'Inscriptions' could never have been edited without an immense antiquarian education. The posthumous 'Encyclopädie, &c., der philologischen Wissenschaften,' put together from his lectures, is a great system in which the formal or grammatical side only constitutes the last part. And yet no man who has read his monumental commentary on Pindar, or his studies upon Plato and the Tragedians, could honestly maintain that he was deficient in minute and scholarly accuracy.

Notwithstanding his intense interest in the facts of Greek and Roman life, and the great service which his personal examination of inscriptions in foreign museums and on foreign sites must have rendered to his 'Corpus,' Boeckh, like our own Thirlwall and Grote, felt no interest in the present state of Italy and Greece. He seems to have hated long journeys, though constantly moving about Germany for his recreation.

He never even visited England, concerning which Arnold Schäfer writes him an interesting letter, describing Grote, Thirlwall, G. Lewis, Pashley, and their hospitalities, not to speak of the luxuries of the Athenæum Club and the relics of the Mausoleum, then just acquired by the British Museum. Yet if these things could not tempt Boeckh to travel, the great things of England spoke to him keenly enough. Here is a remarkable passage from a letter written in the storm and stress of June, 1813. He wishes to live in politics, but finds that the news of yesterday is always contradicted by that of to-day:—

"Hence I shall take no trouble about it, but spend my time in writing letters and reading. But I can read nothing except Greek tragedies and Shakspeare, whose lofty poetry, embracing and probing the very inmost of human life and of the world, gives the soul wings to rise above the everyday turmoil, in that it brings clearly before our eyes the laws of human action. Yesterday I began 'Hamlet,' which always moves me afresh, however often I read it. Goethe and Schiller are not now readable, they are too weak for the time, und gegen jenen gehalten."

(whatever that may mean). Yet he was a German all over, as may be seen from his writing a Greek epigram upon "the gifted Charlotte Stieglitz, who committed suicide in order to stimulate through his grief her husband, the poet Heinrich Stieglitz, an employé in the library in Berlin, to loftier poetical activity"! The professor calls her a second Alceste; and yet he was then a mature man of fifty, with a long experience behind him. Alas! none of these things seems to compensate for the lack of humour.

Much of his voluminous correspondence has already seen the light in connexion with the lives of some of his most famous pupils, such as K. O. Müller. But there remains a great quantity given to the public in this volume—not arranged in the best way. Instead of sorting it chronologically, so that we might know what the general opinion of his friends was upon any point, we have the letters of each pundit, with Boeckh's answers so far as they are extant—Welcker, Gerhard, A. von Humboldt, Niebuhr, Thiersch, Schömann, A. Schäfer, Ritschl—great names, and letters discussing great subjects. Amid this galaxy we nevertheless miss some distinguished men whose letters we should gladly have read. Jacob Grimm, Im. Bekker, and Bopp, though named in the work, were evidently no friends of Boeckh, and seem even to have been antagonistic to him. When we think of this catalogue, we begin to realize how much poorer the Germany of to-day is in great philological scholars. Forty years ago Berlin was a second-rate, somewhat vulgar town, scarcely a capital in the true sense; but the scholar could spend his time in paying visits to men whose celebrity counterbalanced every meanness and every discomfort of the place. Now Berlin is a splendid, well-lighted, comfortable, if not beautiful city; but where are the great philologists? Mommsen, last of the race of giants, and Wilamowitz, perhaps Harnack, exhaust the list of stars of the first magnitude. Very likely there are more men of culture and learning doing useful work than in the days of the old giants. But the age of these Anakim is gone by. This it is which imparts a melancholy interest and an historical

character to this memoir not only of a great man, but of a great time. In another aspect, too, the smallness of the old German capitals comes home to us in contrast with the present condition of things. The great professors in Boeckh's day were intimates of the king, received with honour at Court, and decorated with the distinctions that are now reserved for civil service officials and soldiers. The present German Emperor, with his many-sided sympathies, still knows and favours professors; but how completely has the English Court for many years ignored them, and how small a part do the great university men play here in public life! The disregard for learning shown by the Kaiser's English relatives may be a very good thing for the professors—it saves them from the danger of becoming courtiers—but it is very bad for Marlborough House, as the conversation of serious and learned men cannot but prove a benefit to a society too prone to be frivolous; and, apart from the temptations offered by the Court to men of modest origin, and still more to their wives, it is likely that contact with the world beyond the universities might improve the manners and soften the asperities of the professors. They would learn to know other greatness than their own; they would learn that even an ancient and noble university may be provincial in its social life and wanting in the graces of the world.

These considerations are the natural suggestions of a book which we have read with the greatest pleasure, and which we strongly recommend to our readers.

Atonement and Personality. By R. C. Moberly, D.D. (Murray.)

PROF. MOBERLY makes a serious attempt in this volume to furnish a philosophical justification of the doctrine of the Atonement, and many will welcome his book as a valuable addition to Christian apologetics. Nor is there any reason why they should not. Still his theory, though ingenious and set forth with speculative ability, is scarcely convincing; perhaps the theologian mars the work of the philosopher. In the chapter called 'Recapitulation' that theory is thus explained:—

"We are now hundreds of miles from the thought of vicarious punishment. Could anything be more grotesquely, or even blasphemously, irrelevant to our true meaning than the thought of an obstinate Punisher, who, after venting His vengeance on an innocent substitute, should consent, because some one had suffered, to treat the wicked, untruly and unrighteously, as if they were what they are not? Even if, in a sense, we may consent to speak of vicarious penitence; yet it is not exactly vicarious. He indeed consummated penitence in Himself, before the eyes, and before the hearts, of men who were not penitent themselves. But He did so, not in the sense that they were not to repent, or that His penitence was a substitute for theirs. He did so, not as a substitute, not even as a delegated representative, but as that inclusive total of true Humanity, of which they were potentially, and were to learn to become, a part."

The words "yet it is not exactly vicarious" lack the exactness required for a convincing proof, and are unfortunately characteristic of the author's method of handling his difficult theme. In vicarious penitence, or in Christ's penitence, as set forth by Dr.

Moberly, is involved the idea that the sinless alone can be perfectly penitent. It was in virtue of His humanity that Christ became the victim of the Atonement, and therefore the sinlessness of the human Christ is a point calling for searching examination at the hands of theologians. Was it static or progressive? If static, it was not truly human; and if human, it was progressive. If progressive, it was not the absolute or perfect sinlessness of God. Yet the penitence of an absolutely sinless person is required, according to Dr. Moberly's theory, in the process of salvation. Sinful man attempts penitence, but fails, because he must first be sinless, which he is not. Yet another explanation is possible. Man repenting puts his past into a position external to himself, and in relation to it is sinless by the act of condemning it. This explanation is rejected by Dr. Moberly, since the sinlessness thus reached is at best relative or progressive, and sinlessness to be efficacious for penitence must be absolute or static. Man's penitence is consequently of no value for atonement, and hence the need for the introduction of the Christian conception into this ethical or religious process of atonement. The idea is that Christ is penitent for the sinful, and as such enters into the personality of the sinner striving after penitence, and adds to it what enables him to reach absolute penitence. How, it may be asked, does Christ, supposing He fulfils the requirements of the Atonement by the absolute sinlessness of His human nature, become penitent for sin wholly external, absolutely foreign to His perfection? How can He condemn a past which is not His own and could not possibly be His own? To answer the question Dr. Moberly turns to human experience, and there finds that a man is able to be penitent for the sin of another. A mother, for example, may be penitent for her child's sin. But how is this possible? She can be penitent only because she has been penitent for her own past, because she has been sinful. And if the depth of penitence in the victim of the Atonement is proportionate to the holiness, in the case of the mother it is proportionate to, or at least conditioned by, not the perfection of her innocence, but the depth of her sin. She can be penitent for her child because the child is part of her own personality; and every man penitent for another makes or presupposes that other to be part of himself. The closer or more real this union is, the deeper may be the penitence; or, negatively, the less the union or identity is, the less intense or real is the penitence. Again, in human experience the man penitent for others without being penitent for himself is judged a hypocrite. Does the mother's penitence for her child, it may now be asked, explain the penitence of Christ for the sinner? The presupposition is that her penitence for the child is preceded by penitence for herself. The presupposition in regard to Christ is that His sinlessness is absolute, as He is the Atoner, and therefore from human experience we can obtain nothing that serves to explain the problem of the sinless One penitent for the sinner. But supposing we admit that the sinless One can be penitent, how does the sinner benefit? Dr. Moberly points out

that the mother's penitence gives her an influence over the child, enabling her to reveal the greatness or vileness of sin, and to excite the first impulse towards righteousness which is necessary in penitence. This fact of human experience, according to Dr. Moberly, does not completely explain the relation of the Atoner to sinful man. The mother and child form a unity in which sinfulness is an element. Christ and the sinner could form no such unity, as sinfulness creates an absolute dualism or separation between them. And, on the other hand, if such a unity can be realized, then no absolute dualism exists. But that very dualism causes man to require an atoner, and makes Christ able to be the Atoner. By the theory of this book the presence of sin constitutes the need of penitence and bars its possibility in man, while the absolute sinlessness of Christ destroys the need of penitence in Him and bars its possibility in Him. When atonement has been wrought, its application to man must be as a work done outside, which Dr. Moberly repudiates, or within his personality, which is impossible on account of the absolute dualism between the sinful and the sinless. The theory demands, in order that atonement may be possible, an absolute dualism between the nature of Christ the Atoner and the self of the sinner. And again, in order that the atonement may be efficacious, there must be realized an absolute unity between Christ and the sinner. The dualism is thus set forth:—

"In its ideal significance, which alone is the measure of what it really signifies, we found it [penitence] to be only a possibility of the personally sinless: even while it also was the only condition on which the sin of the sinful could be really dissolved and destroyed. It was the indispensable necessity of the personally sinful. It was only conceivable as a property of the personally sinless."

The unity is thus described:—

"Where the Spirit of the Incarnate is indwelling, He is present neither as a distinct gift, nor as an overruling force in which the self is merged, but as the consummation of the self."

In the theory dualism is as necessary as unity, and the one is a bar to the other.

Prof. Moberly's attempt to solve the difficulties of a thorny subject does not seem to be altogether successful, but it is marked by ability and candour. He honestly grapples with the problems before him, and does not show any inclination to shirk them or take refuge in passages written for edification, as too many theologians do in this country.

History of Intellectual Development: on the Lines of Modern Evolution. By John Beattie Crozier. Vol. III. (Longmans & Co.)

(Second Notice.)

IN the latter part of this volume Mr. Crozier takes a rapid survey of the political and social conditions prevailing at the present moment in England, France, and the United States, with the object of ascertaining what defects those conditions exhibit. He then proceeds to ask what changes are demanded in order that the countries in question may respectively profit by that knowledge of the course of civilization in which, as is obvious from every one of these pages and all his

previous writings, he sees the basis of true statesmanship. As the result of his investigations he offers a rough scheme of practical policy for the twentieth century, everywhere founded, as he asserts, upon such knowledge, but varied in its application according to the special needs of each country.

What then, in brief, is the radical defect which Mr. Crozier notes in England? What is the exact nature of the remedy which he proposes to apply? He dwells, in the first instance, on the large extent to which a system of caste still prevails among us, and he makes the ingenious suggestion that to the practical difficulty of surmounting the barriers between any class and those above it is due the national tendency to withdraw admiration and effort from intellect, and lavish them on mere rank and position. The observation is true, of course, not alone of this, but of every country in which a system of caste prevails—and where, in some form or under some disguise, does it not prevail?—although, so far as the connexion between the two is concerned, the philosopher would be on surer ground who regarded the tendency in question as inherent in human nature, and the system of caste as one of its manifestations. That a system once established should react on and promote the tendency out of which it has grown is only what is to be expected, and this is probably the circumstance which in the present case has prompted Mr. Crozier's suggestion. He has little difficulty in maintaining the contention that, while there is a large amount of general intelligence in England, intellect as such is not one of its ideals; and he points to numerous illustrations of the fact in Government departments, in the army, the Church, the universities, and society at large. He omits to mention, however, what is perhaps the crowning proof of his contention, namely, that in the country in which intellect is less of an ideal than in any other equally civilized community snobbishness has attained dimensions unknown elsewhere, and has penetrated into every vocation, including even that of literature. Scotsmen will be pleased and flattered to know that in their part of the United Kingdom Mr. Crozier discovers some of the admiration for intellect in which England is lacking, whether or not they will agree with him in tracing it to the influence of Calvinism, to the social jurisdiction of the ministers of the Kirk and the attendant cultivation of theological controversy and speculative subtlety. To this radical defect in England any other shortcomings that we exhibit are, he thinks, to be imputed. But the great set-off against it, the factor in the national welfare worthy of all homage and to be preserved at all costs, he finds in the ideal of character—the ideal of justice and fairplay, of truthfulness and courage, of dignity and reserve, embodied in the "gentleman."

In the maintenance of this ideal and the addition thereto of an ideal of intelligence Mr. Crozier sees our salvation in the industrial struggle which is even now upon us. As an abstract truth this is well enough, but everything depends upon the details of the scheme for effecting its practical realization. Four principles, unexceptionable in themselves, are deduced from the general course of civilization as

governing the solution of all political problems: the organic type of the society or nation—in the case of England, the social hierarchy—must be preserved; the necessary changes must be gradually introduced; the gaps between the different classes must be bridged over by easy transition; all reforms must begin with material and social conditions. These, says Mr. Crozier, are the principles and methods of work of men so different from one another as Burke, Napoleon, and J. S. Mill; and they are also, he adds, in part the principles of Socialism. Whatever else may be said for or against his reconstructive scheme, one thing, then, at least is clear: it is not wanting in that spirit of compromise for which Englishmen in all ages have been distinguished. The scheme is to be put into force by widening the distribution of ownership in land (since State ownership is for the present impracticable), so that the small proprietors should be encouraged to hope, not only for a decent livelihood, but also for the opportunity of rising in importance according to their abilities. How this process is to be set on foot the reader is not told. The same sort of gradation, with a career open to talent and enterprise, is to obtain in the commercial sphere; and in order to secure that the career shall really be open, all monopolies supplying a public demand, whether owned by individuals or directed by corporations, are to be heavily taxed, including ground values and unearned increments. By this method Mr. Crozier hopes that in time a man's possessions may come to bear some sort of equitable relation to the energy, originality, and organizing power which he has expended upon them. In the same way the labourer, when he has his "living wage" once secured to him, is to be encouraged to grow into a capitalist; and the aspirant in any of the great professions is to have as few artificial difficulties as possible placed in his way. To crown all, titles of nobility are to be conferred impartially on persons in every walk of life: the successful inventor, the captain of industry, the eminent man of letters, is to be made a duke, a viscount, or a baron; and, like the successful general, he is to receive a money grant to enable him to keep up his dignity. Well indeed may we be warned at the end of the chapter in which this scheme is presented, lest, having denounced the Utopias of the past, we fall into others of the present or the future. For, if the scheme is not to be a failure, Mr. Crozier demands that before receiving their honours the specialists to whom the nation is thus indebted shall be shown to be possessed of general culture and to have acquired the habits and tone of gentlemen.

Whether such a scheme is practicable, and to what condition of things it would be likely to lead, are of course matters of opinion, and into speculation in regard to them there is no special call to enter. In forecasts of this kind the golden rule is to remember the Aristotelian dictum that it is a part of probability that many improbable things will happen. Who can tell whether, after a century of fierce industrial struggle, of the taxing of unearned possessions and the leisure and opportunity of culture which they provide, of constant interchange

between classes, the "gentleman," in the ordinary sense of the word, would exert as much influence in the State as he does now? And, again, were such a wide extension of titles to take place as Mr. Crozier suggests, what is there to prevent the extension from feeding and exciting that admiration for rank and position which, as he justly observes, tends to starve admiration for pure intellect? As human nature is constituted, would it not be the successful man's title, rather than the mental powers by which he obtained recognition, that would in the great mass of the people attract esteem?

But probably in his own view the most essential part of Mr. Crozier's scheme is the system of national education which he would like to see established. He makes some interesting remarks upon what he calls "political Bibles," by way of extending and emphasizing Carlyle's saying that "Universal History is the true Epic Poem and universal Divine Scripture whose plenary inspiration no man can question." Here, indeed, it may be observed by the way that, in his surveys of the past and his summaries of the effect and significance of great movements in history, Mr. Crozier is always interesting and effective, whatever impression he may succeed in producing by his outlines of future development. He describes the natural function of education as the harmonizing of the institutions of a country with the Bible which it has inherited or adopted as its guide, and the harmonizing of both with its material and social conditions. However Bibles may have varied in the past, according to the necessities of different races or different movements of thought, he is convinced that the one indispensable Bible for the nations of the twentieth century in their direction of public affairs is the course or movement of civilization as a whole. The knowledge of this movement would, he thinks, act as a regulating force between the conflicting interests, whether of brute force on the one hand and of ideals on the other, or of mere party; it would modify that body of opinion known as Socialism, which is not without grave danger; it would prevent the politicians of the movement from trying to understand their problems without reference to the past, and historical specialists from supposing that not only the lessons but also the methods of former epochs are still applicable. In the sphere of education, however, this knowledge would tend, in Mr. Crozier's opinion, to give a direction and a standard of value to special subjects like history, sociology, economics, ethics, and so on, such as they never possessed before; it would correct the one-sided view of the world which is the particular pitfall of physical science; and, finally, it would offer individual men a series of religious ideals which with time and patience might be realized on earth. The practical recommendation which he makes is that this knowledge should be made a regular subject of instruction in all places of learning, beginning in the elementary school and proceeding by regular stages to full exposition by the most accomplished teachers in the universities; further, that proficiency in this Bible should be a necessary condition of all appointments in Church or State; and, as an obvious corollary from a former suggestion, that the chief

masters of this knowledge should receive honours and emoluments as great as those attaching to the office of Lord Chancellor or Archbishop. In reading the pages in which Mr. Crozier expounds this scheme it is difficult not to feel that, valuable though several of his observations are, excellent as his historical excursions may seem to the student, and just and temperate as are the main contentions which he states, he is not infrequently carried away by some amount of Utopian enthusiasm in trying to enforce the lessons which they teach.

Space fails in which to follow Mr. Crozier into his reconstructive policy for France and the United States. He provides an admirable sketch of the three forces—Rousseauism, Catholicism, and Militarism—at present contending for supremacy in France, and of the curious results of this triangular struggle in the chief of the Latin nations; and with equal lucidity he exhibits in a few paragraphs the jobbery and corruption which play too large a part in the byways of American politics. Here, too, the knowledge of what civilization has done in the past and of the mode in which its work has been accomplished is pronounced to be the driving force in all reform, however different may be the principles to be adopted in countries that present traditions and institutions of their own. Readers indisposed to grapple with Mr. Bodley's and Mr. Bryce's volumes on these important subjects may do well to master what Mr. Crozier has to say about them.

Partly owing to the fact that it appears out of its order, and partly because, as already explained, it is not preceded by a detailed account of the transition from the ancient world to the modern, the connexion between this volume and the first is not so apparent as the common title might imply; but this is a deficiency which Mr. Crozier in course of time will doubtless remedy. There is, too, an appearance of haste about some of the chapters, betrayed, for example, in a tendency to sentences of extravagant length and complexity, which does not compare too favourably with the care and finish exhibited in the earlier instalment of the work. But these formal imperfections do not detract, or detract little, from the solid merits of a most able survey of the political and social conditions in which we live.

Aus den Hochregionen des Kaukasus: Wanderungen, Erlebnisse, Beobachtungen. Von G. Merzbacher. 2 vols. (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot.)

MANY of the recent volumes that record the explorations of English mountaineers in distant ranges have been heavy to handle. Luxurious in paper, in type, and in illustrations, they owe their bulk rather to these adjuncts than to the quantity of the text. Herr Merzbacher is, also, luxurious up to a certain point, but he certainly overflows with solid information. His immense work on the Caucasus consists of nearly two thousand closely printed pages bound in two ponderous volumes. It would be presumptuous to set limits to the appetite or digestion of German readers and critics; but what publisher in this country would dare to set before his public such a meal? To most British critics the author

must seem to have made an initial mistake in not dividing his material and issuing it in two separate works, one dealing with the Central Caucasus, the other with the Eastern Caucasus, Tchetchenia, and Daghestan.

It is naturally beyond our power here to follow Herr Merzbacher through his wanderings and climbs, or to touch even in the most summary way on more than a few of the varied subjects of which he treats. He has endeavoured to lay before the world a comprehensive survey of the orography, geology, ethnology, antiquities, and exploration of two-thirds of the Caucasian chain, and to include in this massive framework a full picture of several mountaineering tours, throwing in here and there such trifles as a description of Tiflis and its industries. The man who undertakes so vast a task ought surely to labour to be brief; but Herr Merzbacher, forgetting all Horace's maxims, begins, if not from Leda's egg, from its equivalent the Golden Fleece. He is prone to describe the accidents of travel with a precision of detail worthy of a Pre-Raphaelite painter, or his emotions of the moment in the style of a sentimental journal. For instance, it takes him nearly seven pages to tell the story of the loss of his tent on the railway between Batum and Kutais and its final recovery. The tale is amusingly told, and no doubt serves a purpose by bringing home to the reader the happy-go-lucky incompetence of an average Russian railway official; but human life is not long enough for such methods. It must not be inferred, however, that Herr Merzbacher is a dull writer. Despite his lack of condensation, he is an agreeable as well as an instructive companion. His style is lively, his powers of description are considerable, and his appreciations of character just and often acute. His zeal and industry in collecting on the spot, or collating from literary sources, all available information on the numerous aspects of his subject are beyond praise, while his knowledge of Russian gives him an advantage in this respect over most of his English predecessors. His index, too, will excite the envy of British authors, who know how inclined London publishers are to think anything in the shape of an index will do. This is not owing to malice, it is only a symptom of the publisher's ignorance of his proper business.

In his first volume Herr Merzbacher covers nearly the same field as that occupied five years ago by Mr. Douglas Freshfield in his work on 'The Exploration of the Caucasus,' to which frequent references are made. The German author agrees with the English in his general judgments of the characteristics of Caucasian scenery and of the difficulties of travel in the mountains. He surpasses him in the number of sources from which he quotes, and in the mass of foot-note references and bibliographical lists which he supplies for the use of students. He has some further advantage in the new material, particularly cartographical, which has come to hand since 1896.

Mountaineers will look first to the story of the ascents made by Herr Merzbacher's party, which consisted of himself, two Tyrolean guides, and (for a time only) Herr Purtscheller, a well-known climber, who died last year from the effects of an Alpine

accident. The fact that so strong a party did not attempt or vanquish more of the still virgin crests of the Caucasus is a fresh testimony to their difficulty. But they achieved a good deal. They repeated the ascents of Elbruz, Kasbek, Dongusorun, Tetnuld, Janga, and the Laila, often varying their predecessors' route and twice reaching an untouched or slightly loftier top. Herr Merzbacher also made some new climbs in the Urubashi and the Kasbek groups. His description of the northern glens and glaciers of the latter district will be new to English readers. The southern peak of Ushba, the Matterhorn of Suanetia, repulsed his party as easily as it had its previous assailants. His account of the Suanetians may be taken as a summary of all that is known to Russian ethnologists of this curious people. He confirms the statement that they have in great part relapsed from a very early Christianity into heathendom. In arguing against the view put forward by some of his predecessors that the Suanetians are a mixed race, he seems to overlook the plausible suggestion that the mixture was due to the wilds of the Caucasus having been used in antiquity, as they still are, as a place of banishment. This seems the only reasonable explanation of the Jews found there. Of the Ossetes also he has much to say. These primitive people indulge in baths and the air-cure. Herr Merzbacher found a nest of stone huts used by bathers in the summer season near a hot mineral spring at the foot of one of the northern Kasbek glaciers.

The main subject of the second volume is the author's exploration of the glacier groups east of the Dariel Road. Here Herr Merzbacher had a comparatively clear field before him. Dr. Radde, the veteran of Caucasian travel, and curator of the Tiflis Museum, has published several valuable treatises and articles on his travels in this region. A Hungarian traveller, M. de Déchy, has climbed a little and made some successful photographic tours, of which the results may be seen in these pages. Some of our countrymen also have visited and climbed Basardusi. But Herr Merzbacher's was the first systematic campaign among the snows of Daghestan. It was most successful. One after another the principal peaks, ranging between 13,000 and 15,000 feet—Tebulos, Diklos, Donos, and others with less pronounceable names—fell to his ice-axe. The scenery is said to be remarkable for its rugged grandeur. After the soft and sunny charm of Suanetia and the Rion sources these highlands attracted Herr Merzbacher by the contrast of their wild and strange landscapes. The glaciers—very inadequately represented, Herr Merzbacher tells us, even on the last Russian survey maps—are large and broken, the crests bold in outline, and some of the lower spurs dolomitic in their fantastic forms. The peaks, however, do not rise so much above the level of the gaps between them as in the Central Caucasus or the Pennine Alps. They seem in this, and perhaps in other respects, to be comparable to those of Central Tyrol. The customs and manners of the interesting races who dwell in picturesquely perched villages among these wild valleys are carefully described.

Herr Merzbacher's industry is, as we have already said, beyond praise. We cannot say so much for his orographical

insight. It would be easy to fill several columns with points of detail on which his text seems to call for correction. Some of these he has dealt with himself in the fifteen pages of addenda and errata which attest his desire for accuracy. He is not to be blamed for adopting a method of transliterating local names from the Russian different from that accepted by what his emperor would designate as the other branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. If to convey the sound to Germans it is essential to spell Shkara "Schchara," that is their affair. We are grateful when Herr Merzbacher, at the cost of consistency, offers us Schechildi as an alternative for Scheldii, but he might as a rule surely have stuck to one form. We find *auz* and *ausch*, *basch*, *baschi*, and *Baschcha*. "B" (for Bach) is surely superfluous after *Su* or *Tschala*.

In introducing changes into mountain nomenclature Herr Merzbacher's discretion will more fairly be called in question. He has fully realized (for he quotes on this point from Dr. Radde and M. Jukoff the surveyor) that it is easy to get three or four names from natives for some peaks, while for others they have none. Yet he constantly speaks of the local names he chanced to get as correct and other people's as erroneous. He revises and shifts about names already in use without apparent reason and sometimes recklessly. For example, his Skatikom Khokh is not within the watershed of the Skatikom Glacier. His heights are doubtless taken from the best sources, but it may be doubted whether in every case they are more final than those he dismisses. The results of the last official survey have been courteously communicated to mountaineers in many MSS. or lithographed, and sometimes semi-legible, preliminary sheets. They have been often stated variously, as in the case of the Laboda group, in successive issues.

The maps—there are three—which accompany these volumes are most valuable documents; yet in those of the Central Caucasus the cartographer has been too much the slave of the official one-verst sheets. Signor Sella's photographs, and above all his superb panorama from Elbruz, suggest sundry corrections which we do not find made here. We may instance the head of the Shichildi Glacier and the Urubashi spur as regions which are inaccurately laid down. The maps of the Adai Khokh group issued in this country show peaks and watersheds not to be found on Herr Merzbacher's map. The delineation of watersheds above the snow line is throughout a weak point. Again, in the first volume there are half a dozen illustrations in which the peaks are wrongly identified or the point of view wrongly noted. We might add further corrections in detail, but the conscientious critic working within limited space must always feel that he runs a risk of doing injustice to the author by devoting disproportionate room to minute technical criticism. To leave the impression that Herr Merzbacher's volumes, as a whole, are wanting in accuracy, would be to convey a most unjust idea of his great work. It will serve as an encyclopædic storehouse of facts for those interested in the Caucasus, while a capital book of Caucasian travel might be cut out of it. We must not con-

clude without mention of the numerous illustrations. They are generally excellent of their kind; on the whole, we prefer those of the mountain people to those of scenery, and the views of Daghestan to those of the Central Caucasus, to which full justice has hardly been done. Some of the views in Suanetia leave a good deal to be desired.

NEW NOVELS.

The Million. By Dorothea Gerard (Madame Longard de Longgarde). (Methuen & Co.)

'THE MILLION' is as much out of the beaten track in locality and sentiment as Miss Gerard's readers have been taught to expect her stories to be, especially when she writes of continental life and character. The history of the million and the final gift of it as a legacy is curious. One gets interested, too, in the little Galician town and its inhabitants, particularly in the notary and his beautiful daughter. Her own temperament, her tragic love affairs, and the sad circumstances of her life win sympathy. Yet there is another tragedy and another victim, though himself the executioner and the spoiler of his daughter's joy. This is the notary himself. He never reaches Vienna, his promised land, and the destiny of the million, which was to have been spent on his ambitious schemes, is to go in the end to the very purposes he despised. His ducaats and his daughter are not fated to fulfil his expectations. The author makes out a bad case, and creates a bleak atmosphere around lives divorced from faith. The credulous, or *confessionslos*, of modern days are much to be pitied, according to this story.

A Set of Flats. By Major Arthur Griffiths. (Milne.)

IN 'A Set of Flats' Major Griffiths is unfolding, not for the first time, a tale of crime and mystery. The present story has an exciting beginning, if so much cannot be said of the rest. A body—not at all a nice one—is discovered in a flats in Victoria Street. The problem is to find out who amongst the various dwellers in the flats has done the deed. The chase is short and brisk, and, we must add, as it goes on a little disappointing.

The Call of the Future. By Mrs. Bertram Tanqueray. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS is a cleverish story, essentially domestic, though carefully decked in all the most showy gauds of that Bohemianism which is affected by lady novelists. Its key-note is sentiment, and all its episodes, sad or gay, are sugar-crusted. Its characters do not live, but those of them that bear feminine names frequently approach reality. There is a pleasant fragrance clinging about the portions of the book which deal with flower-farming in the Eastern counties, and throughout the composition is ladylike and inoffensive. The male folk of the story are heavily handicapped, since most of them have to live up to the feminine conception of the artistic temperament—a singularly tiresome and humiliating rôle. "Yes," writes the chief among them, in a note to a lady friend, "I must go forth a pilgrim to the shrine of nature. Find me a spot where

the men have never heard of a shop-made suit, and where the hideousness of the ready-trimmed feminine hat is unknown." But the book is not all like that. "But respect is like a potato, it will not grow on barren soil." Several pungent phrases of that sort lie under the sugar-icing of Mrs. Tanqueray's confection, and rather suggest that, were she inclined to confine herself to the rural happenings and village people of her flower-farm sketches, good work might result.

Two Girls and a Dream. By Jean Delaire (Ward, Lock & Co.)

HAVING conscientiously persevered to the extent of perusing every page of Miss Delaire's book, the reviewer who should desire to make some favourable comment upon it would find himself in something of a dilemma. A glance at his watch and recollection of the time at which he began his task would prove of assistance, inasmuch as it would remind him of a point in the volume's favour. There is very little of it. It is rather like a child's new rattle, bright and empty. It purports to be the story of two young girls who leave their respective families for life in a London flat, the one to devote herself to writing fiction, the other to win fame and fortune by the painting of miniatures. Miniature painting apparently permits of the exercise of a certain amount of common sense, but the young lady who writes stories and windily reviles the world that will not accept them is the most hopelessly foolish young person of the present reviewer's acquaintance in fiction. Her ill success among the publishers is hardly to be wondered at if the short story quoted in this volume, and called 'A Feast for the Gods,' represents a sample of her work. It shows the brutal publishers of London feasting from golden plate in the presence of starving authors: a singularly silly story. "It's horrible," declared Gem, when Loise ceased reading. "The book is not that—not horrible; but the effect upon an ordinarily intelligent person of being condemned to read many like it, that would be horrible indeed. Facing one upon the title-page there lies a leaflet the first line upon which reads in this way: "Mr. Oppenheim is undoubtedly one of the greatest story-tellers of the day." And so even in this book there are opportunities for the picker-up of learning's crumbs.

The Strange Disappearance of Lady Delia. By Louis Tracy. (Pearson.)

TO say that the reader's attention is from first to last riveted on the mystery of Lady Delia's disappearance is to say no more than the truth. There seems to be some slight confusion in the author's mind as to the lady's title, but that is nothing to the reader, who, if he is a lover of detective stories, will be too much absorbed by the matter in hand to pay much heed to little mistakes of the kind. For the interest is well sustained, and side issues and possibilities of various sorts keep the thing going merrily, if the union of merriment and murder may be allowed to pass. One is led here, there, and everywhere, on false tracks and wrongful suspicions, and, in spite of an occasional hitch in the machinery, curiosity is carefully piqued. The meetings—may we say the verbal duels?—between the amateur and the professional

detective are brisk and amusing, and one knows all the while that the author is slyly laughing at our police system and the honest members of the force who go to work with bludgeons as it were, instead of more delicate weapons of attack. Having said all this, we must nevertheless confess that the unravelling of the mystery is a decided disappointment. Yet one should not be ungrateful. The test of a successful novel of the police kind is that the excitement should be kept up to the end. Even though the end be a poor one, the story may still be counted a success.

Martin Brook. By Morgan Bates. (Harper & Brothers.)

It is not a bad thing that such books as this should be written and read. They may serve to keep up enthusiasm for the Abolitionist cause and remind people of the nature of its triumph. 'Martin Brook' is, however, not easy to read with pleasure, for it is a mixture of novel and sermon, and it is cast in the form of the story of the hero's life from the age of thirteen, when he appears as a fugitive apprentice, till his death after many years' service as a Methodist preacher. The author is thoroughly in earnest, and though he slays the slain, he does it with vigour.

A Summer Hymnal. By John Trotwood Moore. (Philadelphia, U.S., Coates.)

'A SUMMER HYMNAL' is a romance in prose and verse, yet it shows a sad want of literary appreciation. The author evidently has a praiseworthy aim; he means to be simple and original, to take the simple things of nature and life and say original things about them, and to say them prettily. But he has neither the taste nor the power to carry out his intention, and what he says is usually commonplace or absurd. He watches a brace of partridges, and observes that "they scanned with quick, cunning eyes my face, my posture, the very cut, I thought, of my coat, and the turn of my collar." He says of woman's love that she "writes it in the path of her life as the stars write the journey of their hearts in the pathway of the milky-way [?]." The verse is not so bad, however; the necessities of rhyme and metre constrain the author to be merely commonplace.

MIDDLE-AGE LITERATURE.

Chaucer: the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales; the Knight's Tale, the Nonnes Prestes Tale. Edited by Mark H. Liddell. (Macmillan & Co.)—Prof. Liddell's introduction to the study of Chaucer stands out conspicuously from the ranks of the school-books with which it might at first sight be classed by some refreshing novelties of style and treatment. It is an attempt, to quote the author's words, at

"a brief and practical statement of the fundamental principles of modern English grammar as they affect Chaucer's English, combined with a trustworthy text of some of the best of Chaucer's writing, through which students might obtain an introduction to Middle English literature."

Prof. Liddell's work divides itself into two parts—a general survey of Chaucerian grammar, and a critical text of the passages chosen. Of the grammar, perhaps the most novel part for classroom use is the chapter devoted to phonology, which includes a most useful section enabling the student to work back

from the sounds of present-day English (or American) to those of Chaucerian speech. It is not clear that all Prof. Liddell's phonology is faultless; for instance, it may be doubted whether in such a case as "name" there is in good English speech "the slight i sound which follows and makes it diphthongal (nēim)." The chapter on versification is open to more question, and Prof. Liddell's theories seem to be bound up somewhat intimately with his rejection of several accepted readings. A full discussion of his theories, however, would demand much space. In the meantime it is enough to say that the student who begins his study of Middle English under Prof. Liddell's auspices will enjoy advantages unknown to his predecessors. With regard to the text, Prof. Liddell states that "the student may feel a reasonable confidence in the text here presented, the first really critical text for any part of the 'Canterbury Tales.'" This is a somewhat hard saying when one reflects that, even apart from the work of Prof. Skeat, the name of our editor appears on the title-page of the "Globe" 'Chaucer,' and it will inevitably provoke criticism. Without anticipating this, we are bound to assure the reader that, whether the text is "really critical" or not, it does not seem to be very revolutionary in character. Thus, in a hundred lines at the end of the 'Knight's Tale' the variants are: 1. 3052, "is yolden up," Eds. and El. "up yolden is"; 1. 3071 omits "that," given by Eds. and H.; 1. 3077 follows H., "youre" instead of Eds. and El. "thyn"; 1. 3079 omits "that," given by Eds. and El. These specimens will furnish some idea of how the theories of versification adopted react upon our editor's textual criticism. He has produced a valuable college text-book, and in the hands of a good teacher it should go far to promote the scientific study which lies at the base of any true literary appreciation of Chaucer and his school.

A Guide to the Middle English Metrical Romances dealing with English and Germanic Legends, and with the Cycles of Arthur and Charlemagne. By Anna Hunt Billings, Ph.D. "Yale Studies in English," No. IX. (New York, Holt.)—In this skillfully compiled and useful handbook the author supplies short specimens of each of the romances belonging to the classes indicated in the title, an outline of its story, and a summary of the views that have been put forth with regard to its sources, dialect, metre, date, and authorship. She has also provided a bibliography of each poem, which includes, besides the particulars relating to MSS. and editions, references to the books and articles in which it has been discussed. We wish Miss Billings had extended her plan so as to deal in the same manner with all the Middle English metrical romances, as many of the poems of which she treats need to be studied in connexion with others which do not come within the limits which she has prescribed to herself. The introduction, on the history of romantic poetry in England to the end of the fifteenth century, is rather meagre and unoriginal. On the other hand, the appendix on the origin of the Arthurian legends is a really serviceable abstract of the arguments urged on behalf of the principal modern theories. Miss Billings does not profess to put forward any discoveries or speculations of her own, but as a guide to the literature of the subject her book appears to be remarkably comprehensive and correct. We have noted very few omissions of importance. Mr. Amours' edition of the 'Aunters of Arthur at the Tarnwathelan' is not mentioned, nor does Miss Billings seem to be aware of the existence of the fourth MS. of that poem, which Prof. Bülbring discovered in the Lambeth library. On pp. 175-6 the 'Trental of St. Gregory' (Cotton Caligula A. ii.) is referred to as "inedited"; it has, in fact, been

printed several times. In the bibliography of 'Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight' there is no notice of Mr. Gollancz's remarks on the poem in his edition of the 'Pearl' by the same author. Prof. Holthausen's edition of 'Havelok' and Mrs. Banks's edition of the 'Morte Arthure' were probably published too late to be mentioned in the bibliographies of those poems. We have no further fault to find with the book, except that it contains a considerable number of trifling misprints, and that "op. cit." is used with embarrassing frequency in the references.

Guingamor, Lanval, Tyolet, and Bisclavaret. Four *Lais* rendered into English Prose from the French of Marie de France and Others. By Jessie L. Weston. (Nutt.)—Miss Weston has rendered a service to English readers in giving them an opportunity of reading these *lais*. The first and third of them were published for the first time twenty years ago by Gaston Paris, and though an English lay of Launfal is extant, it differs materially from that of Marie. They are most properly included in a library of Arthurian romances, both as representing the sort of material which entered largely into the composition of the longer stories, and as completing stories which are barely alluded to in Malory. Miss Weston's version is pleasing, but errs on the side of diffuseness, often thereby spoiling her effect. Thus, in the tale of the 'Were-Wolf,' not only is the following paragraph unmediæval and not represented by anything in the text, but all the words after "sorrow" weaken the effect Miss Weston had in view:—

"But the poor were-wolf roamed the forest in suffering and sorrow, for though a beast outwardly, yet he had the heart and brain of a man, and knew well what had happened, and he grieved bitterly, for he had loved his wife truly and well."

In translating fine mediæval writing it must be borne in mind that all the ornament must be constructional, not adventitious. It is only in late work that we get writing which answers to the decorated and flamboyant styles of architecture. With this principle in view Miss Weston will do work much more worthy of her than even the highly useful translations, &c., she has yet produced. Miss Watts's illustrations as a whole merit the same criticism; the simplest of the four is the best. The notes are useful, and where controversial carry with them a certain amount of conviction. Generally the book is a satisfactory piece of work.

Les Personnages de l'Épopée Romane. Par le Vicomte Ch. de la Lande de Calan. (Paris, Bouillon.)—Thirty-five years have passed since Gaston Paris wrote his 'Histoire Poétique de Charlemagne,' and the questions of the historical sources of the *Chansons de Geste* discussed by him have been since investigated by scholars hardly less renowned—to quote but French writers, M. Meyer, Gautier, Longnon, Jeanroy, and Lot amongst others. The results obtained are still but meagre in quantity, and cover but a small portion of the extensive field of work. The 'Matter of France' (the 'Épopée Romane') is divided into three principal branches,

N'ot le trois gestes en France la garnie :

the story of Charlemagne, of Garin de Mon-glane (or, as we prefer to call it, of William of Orange), and of Doon de Mayence, with various minor cycles. M. de la Lande has undertaken a study of the whole of this vast field, with a view to the identification of the persons named with historical characters. His introductory chapter shows that he is aware of the troubles that lie before him. Four centuries of French history are condensed into the lives of three monarchs, Pepin, Charles, and Louis, to whom succeeded Hugh Capet. Another example is even more striking:—

"De l'époque mérovingienne il était resté certaines légendes pieuses, sur l'invasion vandale de 406, sur un martyr arlésien plus ou moins authentique du V^e siècle, saint Vézian. On les ramena à l'époque carolingienne. On fit lutter Charles Martel contre les Vandales dans les *Lorrains*, on fit tomber saint Vézian sous les coups du sarrasin Aucebier (Alsamah), envahisseur du midi en 721, puis on confondit cette invasion avec celle de Desramé (Abderame) en 732, et enfin on l'identifia aux luttes soutenues dans cette région par Guillaume de Toulouse de 790 à 806. On modifia de plus le caractère de Vézian pour en faire un chevalier, et l'on altera son nom en celui de Vivien, plus connu dans l'ouest de la France."—P. 4.

It would be difficult to follow M. de la Lande through his work. It contains chapters on the Merovingian epos, the cycle of William of Orange, the legend of Roland, Doon de Mayence, Bertha and Sibile, and the legend of Elie. Every page is packed with matter for comment and discussion, such as an identification of Clovis with Florent or Gloriant, p. 13. The chapters on William of Orange, on the legend of Roland, and on Doon de Mayence are perhaps the most valuable in the book; those on Bertha and Sibile and on Elie de St. Gilles are attempts to apply Celtic mythology to the identification of the characters in these stories, differing, in the case of Elie, from the learned editors of 'Aiol.' No student of the French epos can afford to neglect this important study, and it is to be hoped that the author may continue his work, and next time present it to the public in a form more readily accessible to readers. Books of this kind should either be treated as dictionaries pure and simple, or be written with some regard to literary style. M. de la Lande will inevitably suffer in his readers' minds from the difficulty they will feel in following the chain of analogies he presents for their consideration. Apart from the form, we can only congratulate the author on the many striking suggestions he has made, and on the production of this altogether noteworthy book.

The Opus Majus of Roger Bacon. Supplementary Volume. (Williams & Norgate.)—Dr. Bridges has made such generous amends for his initial error of insufficient equipment in editing this important mediæval classic, that it would be ungenerous to insist on the points in which he differs in judgment from us. There is no doubt that the whole question of Bacon's writings requires reinvestigation from the point of view of palæography, and it is of little use discussing other matters till that is done. Nearly all the existing MSS. have been rearranged several times, but show traces of their original order. Furthermore, the titles they bear are due in large measure to chance, and this is especially unfortunate in the case of the 'Opus Tertium'—a name applied by Bacon to at least two different works—since it prejudices several important questions. We are especially grateful to Dr. Bridges for his choice of Mr. Herbert in the revision and collation of the text. The care and skill with which the highly difficult task of recording the readings of the injured Cottonian MS. has been carried out are beyond commendation, and entitle critics to expect important work from him in the future. This volume makes some important additions to our knowledge of Bacon MSS., notably in calling attention to Vat. 4,091. It is pleasant to have an opportunity of recognizing Dr. Bridges's services to the history of science by the publication of this edition. Its blemishes, on which we were compelled to lay stress, do not diminish the fact that its editor has been the first to present the work as a whole to the world and to insist on its object; nor do they lessen the value of the references he has made to the sources of Bacon's quotations. In spite of regrettable errors in both editors, Dr. Bridges and the late Prof. Brewer have at least done something to lift from the shoulders of Oxford the reproach thrown upon her of neglecting the work of one of her earliest sons.

HISTORICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Modern Europe, 1815-1899. By W. Alison Phillips. "Periods of Modern History." (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Alison Phillips has had a very different task to perform from that of the writers of earlier "periods of modern history," but it would be rash to say that it was a less difficult one. He may be congratulated on having accomplished it with decided success. His book is distinguished from the crowd of text-books by being pre-eminently readable. Well worn as is the path which he has trod, we have followed him nearly every step of his way with interest and pleasure. It is only when he deals with the last twenty years that his attractiveness flags; but it may be suspected that limitations of space have quite as much to do with this as the increasing difficulty of focusing the subject and of making clear the leading threads of the story. If there is a touch of journalistic quality in some of Mr. Phillips's turns of phrase, it may be urged in defence that it is very good journalism, and that the impartial and fairly detached outlook is in no wise that of the journalist. Altogether this is a book to be commended. The facts are accurate for the most part; the points treated are judiciously chosen; and although he makes no great show of learning, the author clearly knows and uses the right sources of information. Mr. Phillips declares that he has dared to leave things out. If he had not done so his book would not have been such a good one: still he has sometimes, it would seem, gone too far in this direction. We do not complain of details omitted or incidents slurred over. To do this boldly was necessary, as was the limitation of subject to political and almost to diplomatic history that the author has deliberately adopted. We cannot, however, but regret that, for example, the Vienna settlement should be so briefly outlined that Mr. Phillips ignores the fact that it was largely a continuation of Napoleonic arrangements, notably in the lesser German states and in Switzerland. And some highly important matters, as, for instance, the Swiss constitution of 1848, are virtually omitted altogether. We may recognize, however, that these things had to be. But Mr. Phillips has often, in his desire to leave things out, omitted the explanations of things he has put in. His characters appear suddenly, and with no word of introduction. His kings and princes start up as it were by accident, and he seldom condescends to tell the reader their relationship to each other. This mistake becomes more serious from the absence of any of those genealogical tables which are such important elements in other volumes of the series. It is not everybody nowadays who knows, let us say, the degree of kindred between the Duke of Berri and the last Bourbon kings of France. When telling us of Berri's murder Mr. Phillips does not mention what this was. But he does give us two pieces of information on the subject which are not only self-contradictory, but both wrong. On p. 84 he speaks of the Count of Artois "being childless," and on p. 177 says that the Count of Chambord was Charles X.'s son. Of course the truth is that Charles had a son, the Duke of Berri, and that the Count of Chambord was the king's grandson. In the same way Charles Albert, Charles Felix, and the two Victor Emmanuels flit over the stage without any warning as to their kinship to each other. And it is only pages after the succession of Nicholas I. to Alexander I. that the reader is told by accident that the two were brothers. Servia similarly crops up first in 1873, and there is no word as to where it is, or how or when it got its autonomy from the Turks. You may go too far in saving the reader the burden of details. Most people like to be clear as to what they are reading about. And such omissions do not make for clearness any more than the sudden introduction of Garibaldi in a sentence that virtually suggests that the reluctance of

Italians to surrender the birthplace of the hero to a foreign power was a reason for Cavour's hesitation to yield Nice at Plombières as early as 1858. There are instances of analogous carelessness (for such we imagine this is) in other details. We have, for example, a "partition of Poland in 1783." Several times are the "comitati" of Hungary mentioned. This word may be Magyar, but it is certainly not Latin, any more than "Kaiserlichs" is the German for Imperialists. The "Comarca" of p. 377 is a somewhat mysterious part of the Papal dominion; and "Fenian unrest" was hardly among the sources of revolutionary disturbance in 1848, as is suggested on p. 274. We could easily multiply instances of such slips, as, for example, in the naming of the otherwise excellent maps at the end of the volume, where, among other strange things, the Tanaro is made an affluent of the Rhone. The ethnological map of the Austrian lands is particularly useful, but even by daylight ordinary eyes are seldom good enough to distinguish some of the different colours, and at night it is quite impossible. Save in small matters like this, we have nothing but praise for Mr. Phillips's book. Only it is a pity that our liking for it should be a little restrained by such careless and not over-scholarly blemishes.

Problems and Exercises in English History: Book B. 1399-1603. By J. S. Lindsey. (Cambridge, Heffer.)—This book contains a series of questions, thirty for junior and thirty for senior students, arranged in the form of twelve one-hour test papers; and apparently it is the first instalment of a series which is to cover English history under two arrangements, one adapted to the four-period divisions of the Oxford Local Delegates, and the other to those of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. The eight books promised will form a most valuable piece of apparatus in the hands of a skilful teacher or a conscientious self-educator. Of course it is possible that they may be used for purposes of cram, and teachers will need to exercise discretion in employing them for class-work. But, after all, we cannot afford to legislate for the foolish or those who are content to dispense with thinking and remain passively receptive. In the introduction excellent hints are given as to method in answering questions, together with ten pages of sound bibliography. The body of the book consists of some sixty large pages, on each of which is propounded a question, which is followed by rough jottings of the matter to form the answer. The answer itself is then developed at sufficient length. Then follow in small type pertinent remarks and references to books where full treatment may be found. The size of the page renders possible a comprehensive view of the subject treated on it; and, moreover, the page limit renders it possible for the publishers to supply teachers with the questions separately for class use. As to the questions, we have tested them over a period with which we are thoroughly familiar, and find them, though not exhaustive, representative of the main currents, some being in the nature of book-work and others of riders. We welcome a series so well planned and, in this first book at any rate, well executed. All through the experience of the teacher and examiner is in evidence.

Time Table of Modern History, A.D. 400-1870. Compiled and arranged by M. Morison. (Constable & Co.)—There are so many aids to learning nowadays that a new date-book must come up to a very high standard to justify its existence. As far as typography, paper, and general "get-up" go, this book has certainly shown that it deserves to have been published. Its maps also, "published by arrangement with the Clarendon Press," and taken, we imagine, from Dr. Poole's 'Historical Atlas,' are,

though not new and somewhat small in size, excellent so far as they go. But it is impossible to praise quite so highly the arrangement or the scholarship of this compilation. Neither is at all bad. As far as the former goes, the different countries are arranged in parallel columns along a very broad page, the countries which have a column varying a good deal in different periods. But Mr. Morison gets into some difficulties in fitting all his dates into the somewhat Procrustean bed that he has provided for them. And for the Middle Ages a national mould is by no means the most natural one for the facts to be thrown into. That Mr. Morison is a Scot we should infer from the circumstance that he assigns to Scotland a broad column all to itself long before such a country ever existed, and that the first entry that catches the eye is the proud record that only a small portion of Scotland was ever subdued by the Romans. But for many centuries there is plenty of blank paper in the Scots column that might more profitably have been employed otherwise. "France, Spain, Italy, and Roman Empire (East)" are not perhaps the most obvious subdivisions of sixth-century continental history. To put the Merovingians and most of the Carolingians under "France" is scarcely an up-to-date arrangement; and it is hard on the Papacy to have nearly all its records chronicled under 'Italy.' But it is the woodenness of the arrangement that mostly dissatisfies us. The facts are no doubt stated, as a rule, with accuracy, but there is a vagueness in many of the entries that suggests limitation of scholarship, as do also the occasional efforts to date precisely events too unprecise to be assignable to any single year, as when we are told under 1285 that "Rudolf destroys the power of the robber knights of the Rhine." Nor are positive mistakes altogether wanting. It is generally admitted nowadays that Henry II. did not "institute scutage" in 1159. "École des Chartres" is an unhappy slip for École des Chartres. Under 1262 we have the curious entry that "Louis IX. obtained Arles, Forcalquier, Foix, and Cahors for the crown." The final revolt of Llewelyn of Wales is put in 1281, instead of 1282. In the genealogies the house of Bourbon stops with Charles X. and Louis Philippe, ignoring the later pretenders of both lines; and in the lists of rulers we have the unscholarly division of "Eastern" and "Western" empires, and a catalogue of English kings beginning with Egbert, though in the text the facts about the development of the English out of the West Saxon monarchy are told correctly. A curious misuse of type makes 'The Great Interregnum' the heading under which all emperors are grouped from 1273 to 1437. Not one of these errors is a bad one, but they prevent the student from using the book with the implicit confidence that he would like to have in a chronological compendium. But it is fair to add that many similar works of wide circulation have quite as many and worse errors.

A School History of England. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—We suppose the Clarendon Press thought it must issue a school history of its own, for that appears to be the sole reason for this work being written. We have nothing to say against it, except that it is not wanted. With the books of Dr. Bright, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Ransome, and Mr. Oman before the public and the schoolmasters, it might be thought that we were sufficiently supplied with works brought up to the level of modern research, and boiled down into that form of pemmican which it has become the fashion for schoolmasters to expect their pupils to swallow. This book is as good as most of its predecessors, and no better: the authors are well informed; they do not attempt to tell too much; there is little danger that any boy who is given this book will be blamed for

neglecting his other studies in order to read history. Personally we are convinced that the present method of producing school histories is a radically wrong one, and that in the old days, when children's books were not written by specialists, there was more about them to attract the interest and attention of the young than there is in all these modern books, characterized though they be by unflinching "correctitude." It is appalling heresy, but we feel at times constrained to sigh for an hour of Little Arthur, and even to cast longing eyes towards the days of Mrs. Markham. However, the demand at present is for books like that before us, and it is well calculated to supply such a want, although, as we said, we see no gap it is needed to fill. One point in the book is super-excellent—that is the maps. They are more useful and intelligible than any we have seen for a long while.

TALES OF ADVENTURE.

Cardigan. By R. W. Chambers. (Constable & Co.)—The real thing is in Mr. Chambers, and the mistress he serves is no less a lady than the true Romance. In a ruffling, stand-and-deliver sort of preface he warns "antiquarians" and pedants from his pages, but opens wide his arms to the "simple folk who read romance for its own useless sake." And a lavish, courtly host he proves in the entertainment which follows, with its intimate, vivid pictures of those stirring years of the eighteenth century during which Britain lost America, and lost far more, in the struggle that left an ugly stain across the empire's annals. Mr. Chambers has not gone to little men in his search among the masters of literary style. He writes well and in the language of romance. But in these days that is not so rare. The important matter with Mr. Chambers is that he has something to say. There is more than the silks and swords of romance in the tale he has to tell, and his mind has grasped a great deal more than the mere properties of his craft.

This is the Land of the Pioneer,
Where a lifelong feud was healed;
Where the League of the Men whose Coats were Red
With the Men of the Woods whose Skins were Red
Was riveted, forged, and sealed.
Now by the blood of our Splendid Dead,
God save our sons from the League of Red!

So runs the last stanza of Mr. Chambers's introductory poem, from which it may be gathered that he does not write without strong feeling in this his story of a terrible struggle. In the light of the recent assassination of President McKinley that prayer for salvation from the "League of Red" has a curious significance. Members of anarchistic groups in America are known by the name of "Reds." With all its dash and excitement, there is no slovenly workmanship in this story:—

"And now my Lord Dunmore's boudoir on wheels drove up, and his purring Lordship minced off in the midst of his flame-coloured Virginians, for all the world like a white cat dancing through hell fire."

Again, for its deftness, is not this pleasing?—

"Passing the door of Silver Heel's chamber my heart suddenly grew tender and I hesitated. But the memory of her many misdeeds hardened it immediately, and I went on, tasting contentedly of a perverse resentment which smacked pleasantly of martyrdom. All asses, they say, are born to martyrdom."

Mr. Chambers discovers a rare and deeply interesting intimacy with Indian tradition, its poetical folk-lore and its romantic customs. The genuineness of his observation of savage nature is as noticeable as his expression of it is artistic:—

"Sometimes, lying perdu, I have seen the tasselled ears of a wild cat flatten at first sight of a stranger cat; I have seen the wolverine snarl hideously, as he winded a strange comrade; I have seen the solitary timber-wolf halt, hair on end and every hot fang bared, where a brother wolf had crossed his trail an hour before."

This follows the remark that "there is something terrifying in the sudden apparition of a fellow-creature in the woods"—a masterly illustration. 'Cardigan' is a fine and inspiring story, fittingly told.

The Warrigals' Well. by Donald Macdonald (Ward, Lock & Co.), is an entirely artless narrative of adventure in Northern Australia, in which the adventurers are inclined to wrap their gold-hunting round and about with trite phrases born of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's 'Recessional' and bearing upon the spread of empire. The reviewer describes this rattling yarn as "entirely artless" because it is both affectedly and genuinely so. "But I hesitate about letting myself go," explains the narrator of the story, which is told in the first person, the author having explained in a preface that he served under Sir George White at Ladysmith, and that his friend Mr. J. F. Edgar, now deceased, shared the authorship of this book. "Men of action, unlike men of words, have too keen a dread of the ridiculous, and are slow to bare their minds and hearts to a stranger." So much for the affected artlessness of the book. Its genuine artlessness lies in the fact that it has no connexion with any sort of art. But it is none the less a bustling, zestful story, compact of incident and movement, and containing only a mercifully brief slice of the inevitable love-making. Further, the narrator proves himself a true sportsman, with a thorough knowledge of Australia. Indeed, the book is better written than are many of its kind, and, apart from indulgence in the Scottish whim for misplacing "will" and "shall," its composition is very fair. The highly imaginative De Rougemont, and a Williams-town bullion robbery which the reviewer remembers hearing a good deal of in Melbourne a dozen years or so ago, appear to have served their turn as inspiration where this book is concerned. Two enterprising London speculators receive bogus information regarding gold finds in Northern Australia. The story describes the race between their respective agents for the spoil. Fortunes and wedding favours reward the winners; discomfiture and policemen, quite in the Surrey-side manner, wait upon the rascal losers. An agreeable fiction—for young people.

Queen Sweetheart. by Mrs. C. N. Williamson (White & Co.), is a story of plot and adventure in which the heroine, a potential Queen of Styria, figures as a private person, and the hero (who saves her life and does other deeds of daring) is an honest Cornish gentleman. We must not reveal the plot and the circumstances in which he finds himself so strangely involved. There are hairbreadth escapes on sea and land, treacherous guardians, a fearful judgment worked by a dog, and a great many other episodes and persons. All in the end (at least those who remain) settle down to pleasant domesticity.

A Modern Slave Dealer. By A. P. Crouch. (Ward, Lock & Co.)—The healthy human boy will withhold his affection from this book by reason of the sentimentality running through it, but he will extend to it his qualified approval by reason of the adventurous personal note and the magic of names like the Gulf of Guinea which crop up in its pages. The grown man who is too sophisticated to have preserved boyish tastes in literature will find 'A Modern Slave Dealer' tiresome by reason of its hopeless unreality. There is scarcely a line of actuality or a hint of genuine first-hand observation between its covers. From the literary point of view it would be something in Mr. Crouch's favour to know that he had never set eyes upon "the Coast." As a fact, it is likely that he has journeyed upon the West African seaboard. If so, one may only assume that he has deliberately put aside the knowledge thus obtained, as being less service-

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able than the stereotyped traditions and properties of adventure. The present reviewer knows "The Coast" fairly well, from Sierra Leone to the Oil Rivers, and he has seen a West African native dignitary adorned by a silk hat in its tissue-paper wrapping. But he has not seen or heard of European gentlemen who wore tall hats and rode in landaus in that part of the world, and he cherishes the belief that no such conveyance as a landau and pair could be found in any fever-smitten corner of West Africa.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

How to Remember, by Mr. E. H. Miles (Warne & Co.), is a sensible and highly useful volume. It will not turn a bad memory into a good one, but it may help a man to improve his memory, provided he seriously desires to do so.—Another volume deserving of praise is *The Sovereign Herbe*, by Mr. W. A. Penn (Grant Richards), a history of tobacco, that is better than its ill-chosen title may lead people to suppose. Like most compilers of semi-historical books, he is inclined to treat Great Britain as the centre of the universe, and notices other countries only incidentally. Gibbon's snuffbox should, however, have been commemorated, and the author might have explained why French and Italian cigars are so uncommonly bad.

A Word to Church Reformers, a speech partly delivered at the Ely Diocesan Conference, June 18th, 1901, by Dr. W. Cunningham (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes), is a sensible contribution to the study of a question that is usually discussed in a very foolish way.—A sermon on *The Millennium of Alfred the Great*, by Mr. Engström, has been issued by Messrs. Longman. It is more interesting than most pulpit literature.

LONDON publishers seem never to tire of reprinting. Messrs. Nelson have added *The Pirate* to their truly admirable issue on India paper of the Waverley Novels.—Messrs. A. & C. Black, who had at one time a monopoly of Scott, have issued a handy edition of the *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, edited by Mr. J. Downie. It is intended for a class-book, and consequently the notes are of a kind that will exasperate lovers of De Quincey. The text is Prof. Masson's. The life by the late Mr. J. R. Findlay which is prefixed has been reprinted from the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'—Messrs. Macmillan send us *Essays from the Guardian*, by Walter Pater. The issue of this volume we cannot but regard as a surprising mistake on the part of a firm of publishers who usually show judgment and taste. We agree generally with what Mr. Symonds says in another column about it.

We have received from Mr. MacLeod, of Edinburgh, the first number of *Am Bård*, the new Celtic magazine.—From France a new magazine has reached us of high value—*Le Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient* (Hanoi, Schneider). It promises to be a great boon to scholars.—The arbitrary proceedings of the Tsar have naturally stimulated the nationalist movement in Finland, and one of its outcomes is the appearance of a set of *Finnisch-Ugrische Forschungen*, edited by Profs. Setälä and Krohn, of Helsingfors. It would have been well to make them more generally accessible by making French the language of the periodical; but we presume the publisher (Harrassowitz, of Leipzig) insisted on adopting the German tongue.

THE accumulation of books of reference on our table is usually a sign that the publishers are reawakening after their August slumbers. *The Jewish Year-Book*, edited by the Rev. Isidore Harris (Greenberg & Co.), is a useful book in its way, and appears for the sixth time.—*The West African Year-Book* (West African Publishing Syndicate) deserves the favourable

reception it has met with, and is now issued for the second time.—*The Handy Newspaper List of Messrs. C. & E. Layton* is always welcome.

WE have on our table *A Short History of the English Colonies*, by Agnes F. Dodd (Dent).—*The Maryland Constitution of 1864*, by W. S. Myers (Baltimore, U.S., Johns Hopkins Press).—*Apollonius of Tyana*, by G. R. S. Mead (Theosophical Publishing Society).—*The Parentage and Kinsfolk of Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.*, by Sir Robert Edgecumbe (Chiswick Press).—*Darwin*, by A. H. Japp (Bale).—*Sir Thomas Lipton and the America Cup*, by C. T. Bateman (Olliphant, Anderson & Ferrier).—*Venice: Notes and Impressions*, by G. E. Anstruther (S. Olley).—*A Frenchman in the Land o' Cakes*, by R. W. Sneddon (Glasgow, Bryce).—*Some Favourite Books and their Authors*, by J. Shaylor (Grant Richards).—*The American Invaders*, by F. A. McKenzie (H. W. Bell).—*Fame and Fiction*, by E. A. Bennett (Grant Richards).—*A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Oblique Bridges in Stone and Brick*, by F. Campin (Office of the 'Railway Engineer').—*British Gothenburg Experiments and Public-House Trusts*, by J. Rowntree and A. Sherwell (Hodder & Stoughton).—*How to Succeed in your Examination*, by G. A. Wade (Grant Richards).—*Government Museum, Madras: Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities*, by R. B. Foote (Madras, Government Press).—*Saga-Book of the Viking Club*, Vol. II. Part III. (Viking Club).—*Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, Vol. XXXII. (the Institute).—*Subject List of Works on Chemistry and Chemical Technology in the Library of the Patent Office (Patent Office)*.—*Our Flags*, by Rear-Admiral S. Eardley-Wilmot (Simpkin).—*Elementary Geometry, Plane and Solid*, by T. F. Holgate (Macmillan).—*Arnold's French Reading Books: Un Anniversaire à Londres, Les Quatre Cri-cris de la Boulangerie, and Il Faut Penser à Tout*, by P. J. Stahl, edited by C. E. B. Hewitt (Arnold).—*The Cyclist's Touring Guides: Vol. II., England, North*, by A. W. Rumney (Philip).—*Directory of Americans resident in London, American Firms and Agencies* (Eden Fisher).—*Scott's The Fair Maid of Perth*, edited by W. M. Mackenzie (Black).—*Poems of Longfellow*, edited by E. E. Speight (Black).—*A Spider's Web*, by Mrs. A. Gowing (Burleigh).—*The Awakening of Anthony Weir*, by S. K. Hocking (R.T.S.).—*Granuaile, a Queen of the West*, by C. R. Panter (Jarrold).—*John Henry*, by H. McHugh (Heinemann).—*Joscelyn's Pictures*, by the Hon. Mrs. Alan Brodrick (Simpkin).—*The Heretic*, by R. J. Lees (J. Long).—*The Dead Calypso, and other Verses*, by L. A. Robertson (San Francisco, Robertson).—*Arrows*, by Alice F. Barry (Simpkin).—*The Romance of Religion*, by Olive and H. Vivian (Pearson).—*The Century Bible: The Pastoral Epistles, Timothy and Titus*, edited by R. F. Horton (Edinburgh, Jack).—*The Letters of St. Paul*, translated by A. S. Way (Macmillan).—*Studies and Speculations in Natural Theology*, by the Rev. W. L. Blamires (Partridge).—*The Development of Doctrine from the Early Middle Ages to the Reformation*, by J. S. Banks (C. H. Kelly).—*Paganism in the Papal Church*, by W. J. Wilkins (Sonnenschein).—*Studies in the Acts of the Apostles*, by the Rev. W. Robertson (Black).—*A Service for the Sick in Home and Hospital*, by Mark Guy Pearse (H. Marshall).—*The First Interpreters of Jesus*, by G. H. Gilbert, D.D. (Macmillan).—*The Religion of the First Christians*, by F. J. Gould (Watts).—*The Acrostic Poems of the Old Testament: an English Version*, by J. U. Glanville (Skeffington).—*Entstehen und Vergehen der Welt*, by J. G. Vogt (Williams & Norgate).—*Die Pronomina im Frühmittelenglischen*, by O. Diehn

(Heidelberg, Winter).—and *Siena*, by L. M. Richter (Leipzig, Seemann). Among New Editions we have *The Rules and Usages of the Stock Exchange*, by G. H. Stutfield and H. S. Cautley (E. Wilson).—*Sewage, and the Bacterial Purification of Sewage*, by S. Rideal (Sanitary Publishing Co.).—*Witnesses to Christ*, by W. Clark (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark).—*The Society of Friends*, by J. S. Rowntree (Headley Brothers).—*The Ethic of Freethought, and other Addresses and Essays*, by K. Pearson (Black).—*A Voyage of Consolation*, by S. J. Duncan (Methuen).—and *The Veiled Man*, by W. Le Queux (J. Long).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Blamires (W. L.), *Studies and Speculations in Natural Theology*, cr. 8vo, 3/6.
Bramston (M.), *The Sunrise of Revelation: New Testament Teaching for Secondary Schools*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Clark (H. W.), *Meanings and Methods of the Spiritual Life*, cr. 8vo, 6/.
Johnston (R. M.), *The Roman Theocracy and the Republic, 1848-9*, roy. 8vo, 10/ net.
Moule (Bp. H. C. G.), *Thoughts for the Sundays of the Year*, cr. 8vo, 3/6.
Pearson (K.), *The Ethic of Freethought, and other Addresses and Essays*, Second Edition, roy. 8vo, 7/6 net.
Wilmot-Buxton (H. J.), *In Many Keys, Thirty Sermons on Thirty Psalms*, cr. 8vo, 3/.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Italian Wall Decorations of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, cr. 8vo, 3/.

Poetry and the Drama.

Arnold (Sir Edwin), *The Voyage of Ithobaal*, 5/ net.
Shakespeare's Works: Vol. I, *The Comedy of Errors, Love's Labour's Lost*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.

Bibliography.

Prideaux (W. F.), *Notes for a Bibliography of Edward FitzGerald*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

History and Biography.

Fea (Allan), *King Monmouth, 1649-85*, 8vo, 21/ net.
Frazer (N. L.), *English History illustrated from Original Sources, 1307-99*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.
Jose (A. W.), *The Growth of the Empire*, cr. 8vo, 6/.
Meiklejohn (J. M. D. and M. J. C.), *A School History of England*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.
Molloy (Fitzgerald), *The Queen's Comrade, the Life and Times of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough*, 2 vols. 8vo, 24/ net.
Muir (J. H.), *Glasgow in 1901*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Penn (W. A.), *The Sovereign Herbe, a History of Tobacco*, 6/.
St. Cyres (Viscount), *François de Fénelon*, 8vo, 10/6.
Shaylor (J.), *Some Favourite Books and their Authors*, 3/6.
Snell (F. J.), *The Age of Chaucer, 1346-1400*, Introduction by J. W. Hales, cr. 8vo, 3/6.
Steuart (A. F.), *A Short Sketch of Francis and William Light, the Founders of Penang and Adelaide*, 3/6 net.
War Notes, *The Diary of Col. de Villebois-Mareuil*, translated by F. Lees, cr. 8vo, 5/.

Geography and Travel.

Bernacchi (L.), *To the South Polar Regions, Expedition of 1898-1900*, 8vo, 12/ net.

Science.

Castle (F.), *Practical Mathematics for Beginners*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.
De Fleury (M.), *The Criminal Mind*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Halliburton (W. D.), *Handbook of Physiology*, Fourth Edition, 8vo, 14/.
Tallack (J. C.), *The Book of the Greenhouse*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Thornley (T.), *Cotton Spinning: First Year*, cr. 8vo, 3/ net; *Intermediate, or Second Year*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net; *Honours, or Third Year*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Treatise on Zoology, edited by E. Ray Lankester: Part 4, *The Platyhelmin, Mesozoa, and Nemertini*, by W. B. Benham, roy. 8vo, 15/ net.

General Literature.

Arnold (Mrs. S. G.), *Two Busybodies*, cr. 8vo, 5/.
Bagot (R.), *The Just and the Unjust*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Baker (J.), *A Double Choice*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Baring-Gould (S.), *Royal Georgie*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Bennett (E. A.), *Fame and Fiction, an Enquiry into Certain Popularities*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Best (G. A.), *The Six-Inch Admiral*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.
Boy's Own Annual, 1901, folio, 8/ net.
Cambridge University Calendar for 1901-2, 12mo, 7/6 net.
Carey (R. N.), *Herb of Grace*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Crockett (S. R.), *Love Idylls*, cr. 8vo, parchment, 5/ net.
Fielding (H.), *The Hearts of Men*, roy. 8vo, 10/6 net.
Gallon (T.), *Rickerby's Folly*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Girl's Own Annual, 1901, folio, 8/ net.
Haverfield (K. L.), *Jim's Sweethearts*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.
Henshaw (Julia W.), *Why not, Sweetheart?* cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Hocking (S. K.), *The Awakening of Anthony Weir*, 3/6.
Hope (A. R.), *An Album of Adventures which happened to us in our Holidays*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.
Laverton (Mrs. H. S.), *The Romance of a Hill Station, and other Stories*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.
Malet (Lucas), *The History of Sir Richard Calmady*, 6/ net.
Mitford (J.), *The Triumph of Hilary Blackland*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Rowntree (J.) and Sherwell (A.), *British Gothenburg Experiments and Public-House Trusts*, cr. 8vo, 2/6.
Stephens (R.), *The Wooling of Grey Eyes, and other Stories*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Thomas (Anne), *The Diva*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Turner (Ethel), *The Story of a Baby*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
Unprofessional Tales, by Normyx, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.
Van Vorst (Bessie and Mary), *Bagby's Daughter*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Blesing (Fr. W. v.), Les Bas-reliefs de Korn el Chougafa, 25fr.
Erman (A.), Zaubersprüche f. Mutter u. Kind aus dem Papyrus 3,027 des Berliner Museums, 4m.

History and Biography.

Fleury (Comte), Les Grandes Dames pendant la Révolution et sous l'Empire, 3fr. 50.
Thouvenel (L.), Trois Années de la Question d'Orient, 1866-9, 1fr. 50.

Science.

Besançon (Dr.), Paradoxes sur la Médecine, 3fr.
Haushalter (P.), Étienne (G.), Spillmann (L.), Thiry (C.), Cliniques Médicales Iconographiques, 50fr.
Landouzy et Sérailon (Drs.), Armement Antituberculeux, 1fr. 50.

General Literature.

Issaieff (A. A.), Socialpolitische Essays, 6m. 50.
Margueritte (P. et V.), Les Braves Gens, 3fr. 50.
Roé (Art), Mon Régiment Russe, 3fr. 50.
Vogt (W.), Le Féral Maçonique en Suisse, 3fr. 50.

MR. PATER'S 'ESSAYS FROM THE GUARDIAN.'

134, Lauderdale Mansions, Maida Vale, W.

I wish to protest against the publication of a volume entitled 'Essays from the Guardian,' by Walter Pater, which has just been issued by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. This volume is uniform with the *édition de luxe* of Mr. Pater's works, and is inscribed on the back of the cover, 'The Works of Walter Pater: Essays from the Guardian.' On a fly-leaf we are told, 'The nine papers contained in the following volume originally appeared anonymously in the Guardian newspaper.' Now the papers in question were collected from the *Guardian* at the end of 1896 and privately printed in an edition limited to 100 copies, and offered, as the preface tells us, 'to the inner circle of his [Mr. Pater's] friends.' To that inner circle they had an interest of their own; it was as if a copy of a private letter had been handed about among friends, who could be relied upon to take it for what it was. But they never were a part of Mr. Pater's 'Works,' and they never should have been offered to the public under that title. They are not in the strict sense essays at all; they are merely reviews, and they were written by Mr. Pater merely as reviews. At various times Mr. Pater contributed reviews, signed and unsigned, to various papers, not only to the *Guardian*, but to the *Athenæum*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Bookman*, the *Daily Chronicle*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and *Macmillan's Magazine*. The reviews in the *Guardian* are neither better nor worse than the reviews in the other papers. They were done to please friends (myself among others), or to express an opinion in regard to some book which had interested Mr. Pater, and they were done without the least attempt to make literature. Whole pages are taken up with quotations, and the main part of the paper on Wordsworth is taken word for word from Mr. Pater's own essay on Wordsworth contained in the volume of 'Appreciations.' No one who knew Mr. Pater will doubt for an instant that, had he been alive, he would never have consented to the publication of these reviews in a volume. So scrupulous was his rectitude towards himself and towards the public, that he was with difficulty persuaded that his most finished work was sufficiently finished for publication. To print as a part of his 'Works' a quite arbitrary selection from his literary journalism is to do a serious wrong to a writer who is no longer able to defend himself against either his enemies or his friends.

ARTHUR SYMONS.

THE PUBLISHING SEASON.

THE forthcoming publications of Messrs. Chapman & Hall include: *Anticipations: an Experiment in Prophecy*, by Mr. H. G. Wells, — *Diaries of the Emperor Frederick*, edited by Margarethe von Poschinger, translated by Frances A. Welby, — *The Memoirs of Jacques Casanova de Seingalt*, — *Recollections of the Congress of Vienna, 1814-15*, by Count de la

Garde-Chambonas, edited with introduction and notes by Count Fleury, — *The Norwich Road: an East Anglian Highway*, by Mr. C. G. Harper, — *Omnibuses and Cabs, their Origin and History*, by Mr. H. C. Moore, — *The Culture of Greenhouse Orchids: Old System and New*, by Mr. F. Boyle, — *A Cape Housekeeper's Diary*, by Hildagonda J. Duckitt, — *Indian Dishes for English Tables*, by Ketab, — a new and complete edition of the novels of Samuel Richardson, in 20 vols., — a complete pocket edition of Dickens's works on Oxford India paper, — *Ingram*, a novel by Geraldine Kemp, — *Fancy Far-land: a Collection of Stories for Young People*, by Myra Hamilton, — *Fragments of Memory and Fancy*, in prose and verse, by Baroness Oesterreicher, — *Great Battles of the World*, by Mr. Stephen Crane, — *Twenty Thousand Miles of Road Travel in Central and Western Europe*, by Mr. W. J. A. Stamer, — *Italian Wall Decorations of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*, — *The Human Figure in Motion*, by Mr. Edward Muybridge, — *Floral Studies for Decorative Design and Progressive Design for Students*, by Mr. James Ward, — *Perspective for Art Students, Artists, and Draughtsmen*, by Mr. Richard G. Hatton, — *Modelling: a Guide for Teachers and Students*, by Prof. Lanteri, — *Intermediate Practical Physics: a Manual*, by Mr. John B. Wilkinson, — *Electrical Engineering Testing*, by Mr. Aspinall Parr, — and *A Text-Book of Mechanical Engineering*, by Mr. W. J. Lineham.

Mr. John Lane's autumn announcements comprise: *Poets of the Younger Generation*, by William Archer, with illustrations by Mr. R. Bryden, — *Jane Austen: her Homes and her Friends*, by Miss Constance Hill, with illustrations by Ellen G. Hill, — *The Wessex of Thomas Hardy*, by Prof. Bertram Windle, with illustrations by Edmund H. New, — *Ancient Royal Palaces in and near London*, lithographs by Mr. T. R. Way, with descriptive notes by Mr. F. Chapman, — *The Widow and her Friends*, large cartoons by Mr. Dana Gibson, — *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám*, rendered into verse by Edward FitzGerald, with illustrations by Mr. H. Cole and an introductory note by Mr. Money-Coutts, — *Thomas Wolsey: Legate and Reformer*, by Ethelred L. Taunton, with illustrations by T. R. Way, — *Vol. II. of the Florilegium Latinum (Victorian Poets)*, edited by the Rev. St. John Thackeray and the Rev. E. D. Stone, — *Dream Days*, by Mr. Kenneth Grahame, with illustrations by Maxfield Parrish, — *The Just and the Unjust*, a novel by Mr. R. Bagot, — *The Usurper*, a novel by Mr. W. J. Locke, — *The World's Delight*, by Mary J. H. Skrine, — *They that took the Sword*, a novel by Mr. N. Stephenson, — *New Poems*, by Mr. Watts-Dunton, — *The Rubáiyát*, done into English from the French of J. B. Nicolas, by Baron Corvo, — *My Vicarage Garden*, by Canon Ellacombe, — *From the Heart of the Rose*, by Mrs. Caldwell Crofton (Miss Milman), — *Flowers and Gardens*, by Forbes Watson, edited with an introduction by Canon Ellacombe, — *Round the World to Wympland*, by Evelyn Sharp, — *A Romance of the Nursery*, by Mrs. A. Harker, — *Goody Two Shoes Picture-Book*, by Mr. Walter Crane, — *Shakespeare's Songs*, with illustrations by Henry Osipov, — *Vol. II. of the new edition of Helps's The Spanish Conquest in America*, by M. Oppenheim, — *Walt Whitman: an Essay*, by Edmond Holmes, — *An Iseult Idyll*, and other Poems, by E. Constant Lounsbury, — *The Zincali; or, an Account of the Gypsies in Spain ("The Pocket Library")*, by George Borrow, — *"Handbooks of Practical Gardening,"* edited by Harry Roberts: *Vol. I. The Book of Asparagus*, by Mr. C. Ilott; *Vol. II. The Book of the Greenhouse*, by Mr. J. C. Tallack; *Vol. III. The Book of the Grape*, by Mr. H. W. Ward; *Vol. IV. The Book of Old-fashioned Flowers*, by the Editor; *Vol. V. The Book of Bulbs*, by Mr. S. Arnott; *Vol. VI.*

The Book of the Apple, by Mr. H. H. Thomas; *Vol. VII. The Book of Climbing Plants*, by Mr. G. H. Woolaston, M.A., F.G.S., — *Later Poems*, by Mrs. Meynell, — new volumes in "The New Pocket Library," — "The Lover's Library," and "Flowers of Parnassus."

The following new books are announced by Messrs. J. & A. Churchill: *A Manual of Anatomy*, by the late Prof. A. Hughes, edited by Prof. Arthur Keith, — *Clinical Essays and Lectures*, by Mr. Howard Marsh, — a work on *Gynaecological Pathology*, by Dr. C. H. Roberts, illustrated, — *The Bacteriological Examination of Water*, by Major Horrocks, of the Army Medical School, Netley, — *Serum-therapy*, by Prof. R. T. Hewlett, of King's College, — *A Text-Book of Clinical Medicine*, by Dr. T. D. Savill, — *A Handbook of Nursing, Medical and Surgical*, by Dr. W. J. Hadley, — *Elementary Ophthalmic Optics*, including *Ophthalmoscopy and Retinoscopy*, by Dr. J. Herbert Parsons, — *Vol. IV. of Groves and Thorp's Chemical Technology*, — *Electric Lighting and Photometry*, by Mr. W. J. Dibdin and Mr. G. E. Cooke.

Messrs. Duckworth & Co.'s announcements for the new season include: *The Theatre: its Development in France and England*, and a *History of its Greek and Latin Origins*, by C. Hastings, authorized translation by F. A. Welby, — *Dramatic Art and Actors*, by Karl Mantzius, translated by L. von Cossel, — *State Trials, Political and Social, Second Series*, selected and edited by Mr. H. L. Stephen, — *Tales from Shakespeare*, by Charles and Mary Lamb, with illustrations by H. Pillé, — in "The Saints Series": *Saint Dominic*, by Jean Guiraud, translated by Mrs. de Mattos; *Saint Chrysostom*, by Aimé Puech, translated by Mildred Partridge; *Saint Antony of Padua*, by the Abbé Albert Lepitre, translated by Frances Low, — *Within the Radius: an Entertainment*, by Albert Kinross, — *A Soldier of Virginia*, by B. E. Stevenson, — and *Frédérique*, and *Léa*, Marcel Prévost's two stories, translated by Ellen Marriage.

Messrs. Freemantle & Co. promise: *Poems*, by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, with illustrations from the original woodblocks by Millais, Rossetti, and W. Holman Hunt, with a preface by Mr. Pennell and an introduction by Mr. Holman Hunt, — the first volumes of a series called "Historic Families of the United Kingdom," under the general editorship of Mr. W. A. Lindsay, viz., *The House of Percy*, by Mr. G. Brennan; and *The House of Douglas*, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., — *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, a new edition, designed expressly for children, with illustrations and an introduction by Mrs. Herbert Railton, — *The Tempest*, decorated throughout by Mr. Anning Bell, — *The Lives of the English Saints*, now complete in 6 vols., — *The Posthumous Memoirs of François René, Vicomte de Chateaubriand*, translated by Mr. Teixeira de Mattos, — *The Old Court Suburb*, edited, with an introduction and notes, by Austin Dobson, with illustrations by Mr. Railton and Mr. E. J. Sullivan, — and *Stories of Indian Life*, by Cornelia Sorabji.

Mr. Brimley Johnson's autumn announcements include: *Penholm*, a series of twenty-five drawings by Mr. Howell Baker, — *The Defendant*, a volume of essays by Mr. G. Chesterton, — *Letters from John Chinaman*, — *The Points of the Racehorse*, by Major-General Sir J. Hills, — *The Complete Works of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra*, edited by Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, in 12 vols., — *The Irish Land Problem*, and *how to Solve It*, by Mr. Dudley S. A. Cosby, — *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures*, new edition, edited by Mr. Walter Jerrold, with illustrations by Keene, Leech, and Doyle, — *The Rainbow Garden*, and other Stories, by Mrs. Chanter, — *'Twixt Dog and Wolf*, by Mr. C. F. Keary, — *Beneath the Moon*, a story of Cornwall and India, by Dolly

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Pentreath,—Polyphemus, a volume of poems, by Mr. R. C. Trevelyan, illustrated by Mr. Roger Fry,—Some Poems of Edgar Allan Poe, with introduction by Mr. J. C. Wright, illustrated by Mr. Guthrie,—in the "Astolat Reprints": Sonnets, by Mrs. Browning; Songs of Innocence and Experience; and Gray's English Poems,—in the "Vellum Poets": Omar Khayyam, and Songs of Shakespeare,—Poems, by A. Romney Green,—Nonsense Rhymes, by the late Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, illustrated by Mr. Chesterton,—Mrs. Hammond's Children, by Mary Strafford, illustrated by Alice Strafford and F. H. S. Shepherd,—John Goritzka, and Snawfleck, by Dolly Pentreath,—Gwyn, Dee, Pero & Co., by Ernestine E. Williams,—The Wonderful Story of Dunder van Halden, by E. C., illustrated by the author,—The Parting, and Waiting for the Train, by Mr. Adair FitzGerald,—Death or the Emperor, and A Sprig of White Heather, by Elise Cooper,—A Rustic Maid, by Lucy Whitehead,—Kindergarten Plays, by Clementina Black,—The Babes in the Wood, by Mr. A. Marshall,—Birds of a Feather, and The Flower Fairies' Frolic, by Mr. A. FitzGerald,—and The Mirror: a Japanese Play, by Rosina Filippi.

THE ὀλίγον OF THE GREEKS.

September 14th, 1901.

In a discussion, or rather inquiry, of this character any specific local information of the sort furnished in the *Athenæum* of to-day by Mr. W. R. Paton from Calymnos is most welcome, and I at once accept his statement (in correction of mine in the *Athenæum* of the 10th ult.) that in modern Greek parsley is not called ὀλίγον, but "maidanós"; and it is confirmed by my reference in the *Athenæum* of July 20th last to the fact that Belon found garden, i.e. blanched, celery cultivated at Constantinople (1546-50) under the name of "selino." The authority for my misstatement was a very old and rudimentary dictionary of modern Greek, which gave no Greek name for celery (wild or garden, i.e., blanched), and gave ὀλίγον for parsley. It gave also (as I stated) "muródia" and (as I did not state) "maidanó" as synonyms of ὀλίγον. My reason for not giving "maidanó" as a synonym was because I found the designation (and so feared complicating my argument needlessly) applied to two other umbelliferous plants, (1) *Seseli annuum*—"agrios maidanós," the *oreoselinum* of the ancient Greeks and Romans, found on Messapion and Hymettus; and (2) *Lophotenia aurea*—"maidanon tou bonnou," the "Peloponnesian Seseli" of Dioscorides, found on Parnassus, Hymettus (and there growing with "myrica," myrtle, rosemary, arbutus, "cytissus," and laurel), Cyllene, and Parnon. As Mr. Paton states that the apparently unmeaning designation "maidanó" is a loan from the Turkish, I would presume that it may be the word *maidani*, literally "of the plain" (cf. *πεδιόν* and *ὄρεπεδιόν*), but here meaning originally "agrestis," "sylvestris," or rather, in Low Latin, "forestis," as the equivalent of the Hindustani *jangli*. In India the people qualify every plant as *bagichi*, "of the garden"; *jangli*, "of the unenclosed waste" or "wild"; *pahari*, "of the hills"; *maidani*, "of the open countryside" or "open jungle," and so forth. If this is a correct reading of "maidanó," the qualifications of the word in "field maidanó" and "maidanó of the hills" are both tautological. *Maidani* (whatever "maidanós" may mean) would apply to every part, outside the towns, of high and bare Calymnos, "fruitful in honey."

Mr. Paton's proffered correction of my statement that garden—i.e., the monstrous albino-form—celery (see the *Tératologie Végétale* of Moquin-Tandon, Paris, 1841) was cropped in the Levant in September and October I can accept at present only for con-

sideration. In this discussion garden celery has always been distinguished as the blanched and thickened form—illustrated by such Fulham types as "Sutton's White Gem," "Veitch's Superb White," and "Fulham Prize" (red-stalked)—of wild *Apium graveolens*. But Mr. Paton distinguishes garden celery as simply wild celery grown in a garden and for use as a potherb. Such garden celery has no place in the immediate argument of mine with which he deals; but the fact that in Calymnos this is all the difference recognized between wild celery and garden celery is most interesting, and throws a new light on what Dioscorides may indicate by his ὀλίγον κηπαίων, which was certainly not celery in the sense of the market gardeners of England and France. As to the season of cropping garden, i.e. blanched, celery in the Levant, I can only say that at once, on reading Mr. Samuel Butler's note in the *Athenæum* of July 13th last, I began making local inquiries on the subject, and in every case the answer was during October and November; while from Egypt I learned that, of course, blanched celery could be sown and cropped all the year round, but the traditional seedtime was in September and October, and the harvest in October and November; and, for the reason that, like all the artificially reared Umbelliferae, blanched celery required such heavy manuring and constant irrigation, that it could not be profitably cultivated in the Levant as a commercial product throughout the year. It would be well to ascertain whether blanched celery is anywhere in the Levant sown and cropped month by month, so as to be in perpetual season; and, if so, whether this is in accordance with the traditional agriculture of the specified place, or due to the introduction of the practice in recent years from Western Europe.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

September 16th, 1901.

I SHOULD not follow this matter further, were it not that Sir George Birdwood's treatment of Virgil's epithets seems to me radically wrong. He assumes that *suave rubens* and *ferrugineus* are applied to the same plant. I believe that Virgil means to make a specific distinction, and knows two hyacinths. If *ferrugineus* be, as Plautus defines it, *color thalassicus*, the plant must be a *Muscari*, and this identification gives *Gladiolus segetum* the first claim on the epithet *suave rubens*. Of this flower I examined many specimens in Sicily, and almost all of them had on the perianth two marks, each strongly resembling the letters AI. That Virgil's plants are two, and not one, is no new view, for it is held by Bubani.

Is or is not the martagon a native of Sicily? Archangelii confines it to the peninsula. My own knowledge of Sicilian hills is small, but I have never seen the plant there.

JOHN SARGEANT.

** We cannot insert any more letters on this subject.

THE DATE OF GOWER'S BIRTH.

350, Banbury Road, Oxford.

PERHAPS you will allow me to correct an error made by your reviewer in his notice of my edition of Gower (*Athenæum*, September 7th). He says: "Mr. Macaulay thinks he [Gower] may have been born about 1345." As a matter of fact the only suggestion that I have made about the date of Gower's birth is in the Introduction to vol. i., p. lxii, where I conjecture (on grounds there stated) that he may have been about forty-six years old at the time when he wrote the *Speculum Meditantis*, that is, about the year 1378. This would make his birth twelve or fifteen years earlier than the date mentioned by your reviewer.

I think the theory of the premature decrepitude of the men of the fourteenth century has been much overworked, though no doubt, for various reasons, the expectation of life at any given age was then less than it is now. I do not think, however, that the Black Prince, who died at the age of forty-six after an exceptionally hard life, was considered old by his contemporaries, and even the king his father, who died at sixty-four, was thought to have shortened his life by the excesses of his last years.

Gower speaks of himself in 1390 as suffering from old age and long-continued bad health, and I take it that he may then have been about fifty-eight. I have no difficulty in believing that he was sixty-eight when his eyesight failed, and that he may have been as much as seventy-six when he died in 1408.

I am disposed to think that he was some years older than Chaucer.

G. C. MACAULAY.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS.

IN reference to your comment upon the absence of an index from Mrs. Gutch's volume, may I point out that it is No. 4 of a series which is intended to embrace the whole of England? A general index to the series when completed is a necessary part of the scheme, and will certainly be supplied. Indexes to the separate parts were not deemed advisable when the scheme was started, and the three previously published numbers have none.

ALFRED NUTT.

Literary Gossip.

THE rearrangement of the permanent exhibition of printed books and bookbindings in the King's Library at the British Museum is now complete, and a new descriptive 'Guide,' with numerous illustrations, has been printed for the Trustees by Messrs. Constable. The exhibition follows in the main the old lines, as laid down by Panizzi in 1851, but the history of printing (including music-printing) and bookbinding is more amply illustrated than heretofore, while the examples of "sumptuous printing" are now distributed among the other books of the countries to which they belong. A single case is devoted to block-books, four to examples of German printing from 1455 to 1532, two to Italy, and one each to France, Spain, and the Low Countries. The exhibition of English books is largely increased, the books of Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson being now as fully illustrated as those of Caxton, while sufficient examples of later date are shown to furnish some idea of the fortunes of printing in England down to the closing of the Kelscott Press. Two cases are also devoted to the first editions of famous English books. The exhibition illustrating the history of music-printing is now contained in two cases instead of one. In the exhibition of bookbindings an arrangement by countries has been substituted for a general chronological sequence, and lovers of Italian, French, or English bindings will find a special show-case devoted to each of them.

Mrs. CHRISTIE is bringing out in one volume the collected essays of her lamented husband the late Chancellor Christie.

Mr. HEINEMANN will publish shortly a collected edition in two volumes of Mr. Arthur Symonds's poems, many of

which are out of print. The first volume will contain a selection from 'Days and Nights' (1889) and a revised reprint of 'Silhouettes' (1892) and 'London Nights' (1895), together with translations from Racine, Verlaine, Mallarmé, Calderon, St. Teresa, St. John of the Cross, and others. The text has been revised throughout, and many poems have been added and omitted. The second volume will contain 'Amoris Victima' (1897), 'Images of Good and Evil' (1899), and a new and unpublished collection of poems entitled 'The Loom of Dreams.'

MRS. HENRY BIRCHENOUGH is about to bring out a children's story, entitled 'Private Bobs and the New Recruit,' relating some children's experiences of the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and of the South African war as it affected English children at home. The book is to be illustrated by Mr. Brock, and will be published by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co.

Blackwood for October contains a notable article by Mr. Michie entitled 'China Revisited.' According to Mr. Michie, the conduct of the European troops in China has been revolting in the extreme. A new story by Q, entitled 'The Westcotes,' is begun in the number; and other contributions are 'Games in Old and Modern France,' by Mr. Andrew Lang; 'A Chinaman in England,' an account of a diary kept by a member of the Chinese Embassy in London, and recently published in Chinese; 'The Little Son,' a poem, by Moira O'Neill; and 'Moslem Confraternities in North Africa,' by Mr. Walter B. Harris.

In the *Cornhill Magazine* for October Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's Black-Stick Paper, entitled 'Nohant in 1874,' is devoted to George Sand. Mr. Reginald Blunt contributes some reminiscences of the Carlyles, and some letters which were written by Mrs. Carlyle to an old servant and are not included in any published edition of her correspondence. Mr. Quiller-Couch has a seasonable paper, the 'Laying up the Boat,' and Mr. G. S. Street a study on 'The Persistence of Youth,' while Mr. E. V. Lucas discusses 'The Circus.'

HIGHLY useful work has been effected by the opening of a number of schools for crippled children under the London School Board. It is hoped that accommodation will soon be provided for over a thousand children. The Board has been much assisted by voluntary co-operation from the outside.

It is interesting to note, in view of the increased powers given to County Councils in respect of secondary education, and of the proposed constitution of the new local authorities, that most of the existing Technical Education Committees in the county areas are constituted entirely of members of the Councils. In many of the Borough Councils the co-opted members (as in Liverpool) form a majority.

CAPT. TROTTER writes from Marlings, Enys Road, Eastbourne:—

"Can any of your readers oblige me with some first-hand reminiscences of the late Sir James Outram which are not contained in the larger biography by Sir F. Goldsmid? It has been suggested to me from several quarters that a popular account of the great soldier-statesman, whom Sir Charles Napier called 'the

Bayard of India,' might awaken fresh interest in the career and character of the heroic veteran who looms so large in every history of the Indian Mutiny, and whose previous service had brightened many a page in the annals of our Indian empire."

THE fifteenth volume of 'Book-Prices Current' will be published early in October, and will contain an unusual number of entries. Many of the books recorded have never appeared in the work since its commencement. The total value of the books sold has also reached the highest amount recorded during the last fifteen years.

THE High Commissioner for Canada, renewing the offer of his Government to provide text-books on Canadian history, geography, and resources, mentions that 1,500 schools in the United Kingdom submitted their pupils to examination in the first year of the experiment, and received medals for the successful candidates.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, a well-known west of Scotland journalist, who has already written on Burns's town of "honest men and bonnie lassies," has in preparation a book which will bear the title of 'Auld Ayr: a Study in Disappearing Men and Manners.' The author's object, as stated in his prospectus, is to "reproduce for the benefit of those who follow after some phases of the social life of which the town of Ayr was the centre in the days that are gone." Messrs. Stephen & Pollock, of Ayr, will be the publishers.

MR. KOCH, the compiler of the catalogue of Dante literature in the Fiske Collection in Cornell University Library, has been working for some months in Paris and the British Museum, collecting notices of rare Dante books and Danteiana not in the Fiske list. He sails to-day for the States.

DR. MURAKAMI, of Tokio University, was commissioned by the Japanese Government two years ago to search in Europe for evidence of the relations between Japan and the European powers before the former country was closed to foreigners. Dr. Murakami has accordingly searched the archives of the Vatican, the Italian and Dutch Governments, and those of every city at all likely to contain documents relating to Japan. He has been for several months past working in our India and Foreign Offices, in the Record Office, and the British Museum, and in such private collections as the Historical Manuscripts Commission show to contain Eastern letters and reports. He has reaped an unexpectedly rich harvest of information, and has been especially pleased to find at the India Office two Japanese MS. documents of the time of James I. Dr. Murakami has one month more to spend in England. He will then go to Portugal and Spain, and lastly again to Italy, where he will print the most important of the Italian MSS. bearing on his subject. He has reported progress from time to time to the Historical Society at Tokio, whose members have taken great interest in his finds.

MR. R. TSUCHI, one of the new school of Japanese poets, has come to England for two years' study of English literature, varied by some months' stay in France, Germany, and Italy.

To be more exact than we were in the paragraph we printed last week, we may say that the paper which Mrs. Meynell is to read in San Francisco has for its subject 'The Great Transition in English Poetry between the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.'

MISS LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY is at work on a monograph on Hurrell Froude.

MR. CECIL HEADLAM, whose monograph on 'Peter Vischer, the Bronze-Founder of Nuremberg,' is announced in Messrs. Bell's new series of "Great Craftsmen," has written a novel, which will be published at the beginning of October. The title is 'The Marriage of Mr. Molyneux,' and the publishers are Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

AN educational syndicate in Burma is urging the Indian Government to establish a local university, and intends to interview the Viceroy on the subject during his forthcoming visit. The syndicate complains that the interests of Burmese students are not adequately considered by the University of Calcutta.

MR. J. W. CLARK, the University Registrar, is at last going to print an account of the methods employed from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century for the preservation of MSS. and printed books, especially in the Middle Ages and by the monastic orders. The systems of chaining books, both in England and on the Continent, are of course treated of. 'The Care of Books' will be published by the Cambridge University Press, and will contain about 150 illustrations.

Temple Bar for October contains a paper on Ticknor, under the title 'An American Professor in Literary England.' Mr. Bindloss contributes to the same number one of his West African stories, entitled 'An Unofficial Expedition,' in which certain trading "free-lances" usurp authority in order to help the wife of a dying missionary; and in 'Notes in a Brittany Convent' Miss Charlotte M. Mew records the varied experiences of six women tourists.

MR. ROOSEVELT is more of a man of letters than any President of the United States since Jefferson. The first work that made him known was his handsome volume on ranch life. This he followed up with 'The Wilderness Hunter' and 'Hunting in Many Lands.' He has also shone as an historian, writing four volumes on 'The Winning of the West,' and contributing an excellent monograph on 'New York' to the series of "Historic Towns" published by Messrs. Longman.

AMONG the Parliamentary Papers of last week are the Report of the Irish National Gallery for 1900 (1d.); Board of Education, Report for 1900-1 (5d.); Second Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, 1901 (1s. 4½d.); the Return of Shipping Casualties, with Charts and Appendices, from July 1st to June 30th, 1900 (4s. 8½d.); and the Report of the Government Laboratory for 1900-1 (2½d.).

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SCIENCE

BOOKS ON BIRDS.

A Handbook of British Birds, showing the Distribution of the Resident and Migratory Species in the British Islands, with an Index to the Records of the Rarer Visitants. By J. E. Harting. (Nimmo.)—This is the second and revised edition of a work which was originally published in 1872 and promptly attained the rank of a standard work of reference. In view of the probability of a call for a second edition, Mr. Harting made notes from time to time upon those points which seemed to him deserving of record, including the additions to the detailed list—or index—of the occurrences of rare or irregular visitors to the United Kingdom. In consequence of these notes, the bulk of the present volume is three times as great as that of its predecessor; while a new and noteworthy feature is the insertion of a table of the dimensions of each species, taken, when possible, from freshly killed and unshrunk specimens. For the sportsman as well as the naturalist the average and in some cases the maximum weights of game-birds and wild-fowl are stated, and these will prove useful in settling many a disputed point. Such, for instance, is the weight of the largest authenticated woodcock, which scaled 17½ oz., a sad falling-off from the mythical monster shot at Narborough in 1775 or 1776, which weighed—on the word of a lady—27 oz.! To increase the utility of the new edition by facilitating the recognition of the principal species, thirty-five coloured plates, after drawings made by the late Prof. Hermann Schlegel for the 'Birds of Holland,' are inserted; and although two or three of the heads figured are those of birds which have not been proved to visit our islands, still about 295 are common to both countries. It is to be regretted that these plates, each of which contains several figures, are scattered through the text instead of being collected at the end of the volume; but the publisher is probably responsible for this inconvenient arrangement. The author is careful to disclaim any intention of writing a history of British birds, and he expressly states that this is merely an amplified version of his original work brought up to date. In the latter respect he has not been uniformly successful; and, while some of his notes are rather archaic, several authentic records of the occurrences of rare visitants seem to have escaped his notice. These omissions are by no means confined to Ireland, but they are especially regrettable in regard to the published records of such species as the Lapland bunting in that island in 1887 and the woodchat shrike in 1899, because of the rarity of these and other visitors in Ireland as compared with Great Britain. But if Mr. Harting has failed to keep his book quite as closely posted up as might be expected from a modern compiler, he has made amends by contributing a number of interesting archaeological notes, especially upon birds which have ceased to breed in these islands within the last three or four centuries. He was the first to draw attention to the fact that the spoonbill used to nest up to 1570 at East Dene, near Goodwood; and he supplemented this discovery by pointing out that this curious bird had a colony of its own in the heronry at the Bishop of London's park at Fulham in the time of Henry VIII. Subsequently, as quoted in this book, Prof. Newton showed that the spoonbill was mentioned as breeding in Norfolk as early as the reign of Edward I. In citing John Ray's statement that the white stork did not nest in England towards the end of the seventeenth century Mr. Harting might have gone back a hundred and fifty years to that excellent Northumbrian ornithologist Dr. William Turner, to whom we owe the record of the crane rearing its young in

the Cambridgeshire fens, and who expressed his surprise at the rarity of the stork in East Anglia, whereas the bird was common in Germany. This was written in 1544 at Cologne, whither Turner had betaken himself owing to an admixture of politics with religion not infrequent in those days. The remarks which Mr. Harting makes on the etymology of English bird-names are well worthy of attention, and he quotes Prof. Skeat to show that the insertion of a *d* in "widgeon" is as much a violation of established rules as "pidgeon" would be. On the strength of entries in the 'Durham Household Book' (1530-34) he argues—and we think plausibly—that the name of a well-known sandpiper should be spelt "dunling," as being a diminutive akin to duckling, gosling, &c.; but whatever may be the orthography, there is small chance of a terminal *g* being pronounced at the present time. In his systematic arrangement, as well as nomenclature, Mr. Harting is remarkably conservative, but these are topics which would lead us very far if their discussion were commenced. The book abounds in useful and suggestive notes, and as a work of reference it will be found of considerable assistance to the student as well as the compiler. On the subject of imported birds which have been liberated or have escaped, and have therefore no claim to a place on the British list, Mr. Harting's observations are decidedly sound; but when he remarks that among these "are many birds, for example, the woodpeckers, whose importation in cages is rarely, if ever, attempted," we think he must have overlooked—and will be thankful to us for calling his attention to—the following suggestive note contributed by Prof. Newton to 'Yarrell's British Birds,' fourth edition, vol. ii. p. 485, and quoted from Walcott's 'British Birds,' vol. i. p. 49, published in 1789:—

"An old soldier I employed in the West of England to procure me birds for this work, on bringing me one of the spotted woodpeckers, told me he was employed by a Capt. Lockhart in 1764 to take their young in holes in Beaver trees, at Point Core, in West Florida; that they were put in cages, and hung in the cabin window of a ship, where some of them were fed by the old ones while the ship lay at anchor: the rest had large black emnets given them. He added that the above gentleman brought them to England and turned them loose in his park; they were fed, during the passage, with eggs and crumbs of bread."

These things were done nearly a century and a half ago, when a voyage from America lasted as many weeks as it now takes days. Caged birds are now conveyed across the Atlantic by tens of thousands annually, and even humming-birds of two species have been brought alive on several occasions from Argentina to Italy, where they have lived for considerable periods. In taking leave of this volume of more than 520 pages, a word of praise is due to the publisher for the clear, bold type.

The Birds of Siberia: a Record of a Naturalist's Visit to the Valleys of the Petchora and Yenesei. By Henry Seebohm. With Map and Illustrations. (Murray.)—Under the above title are amalgamated the revised editions of two interesting works originally named 'Siberia in Europe' and 'Siberia in Asia,' published in 1880 and 1882 respectively, and noticed at some length in this journal (March 12th, 1881, December 9th, 1882). In the former the author described the expedition made in 1875 by Mr. Harvie-Brown and himself to the lower portion of the valley of the Petchora, which is in the north-east of Russia, and a long way to the west of the line which divides Europe from Asia, where alone Siberia exists. At the time, however, the incorrectness of the title attracted slight notice. The style of the writer was bold and graphic; the details of the discovery, for the first time in Europe, of the eggs of the grey plover and the little stint appealed to the bird-nesting section of ornithologists; and an interpolated

chapter on the migration of birds, as observed by Gätke on Heligoland, came as a revelation to the general public. The edition was small, and was soon exhausted. In 1877 Capt. Wiggins, who had made strenuous efforts to establish annual communication by sea with the Yenesei—one of the great waterways of Northern Asia—was starting overland to join his ship, the Thames, in time for her liberation on the breaking-up of the ice in spring, and at a few hours' notice Seebohm joined him. This was a far longer and more arduous undertaking, for in those days no Siberian railway existed to shorten travel; and the overland journey, by way of Omsk, Tomsk, and Krasnoyarsk, to Yeneseisk, the descent of the river, the wreck of the Thames, and subsequent adventures, were vividly described in 'Siberia in Asia.' The edition of the work bearing this redundant title was larger than that of its predecessor, but in time it also became exhausted, and we are told in the preface to the present volume that Seebohm contemplated a combination of the two works, and had nearly finished the task at the time of his last illness and death in 1895. The editor, who is not named, but whose identity is an open secret, may be congratulated on the manner in which he has carried out the emendations of Seebohm's highly phonetic Russian, and he would have acted judiciously in excising some of the author's forcible and sweeping remarks; for instance, those on p. 482 and pp. 492-4. The lengthy foot-notes in the first editions on the geographical distribution of birds have been wisely omitted, for they are practically obsolete at the present time, and advantage is taken of this saving to use larger and clearer type in the present volume. The disuse—or very erratic use—of initial capitals for the names of the birds mentioned in the text is not, however, an improvement, nor is the compromise as regards the title satisfactory, and we would suggest that 'The Birds of Arctic Russia and Siberia' would have been nearer accuracy. As before, the work is profusely illustrated, and the index is adequate. It is true that the experienced ornithologist knows where he can find, in the pages of the *Ibis*, not only Seebohm's original papers, but also the later and far more valuable contributions by Mr. H. L. Popham on the avifauna of the Yenesei, but for the general reader the republication of these narratives of adventurous research cannot fail to be acceptable.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE 1901 meeting of the British Association has been fortunate in many ways: fortunate in having for its President one of the most genial and popular as well as one of the ablest of English scientific men; in having for its meeting-place the city which claims to be the second in the empire; and in having weather unusually fine for that city. It would be unfair to deal with the meeting itself without rendering justice to the exceptionally satisfactory way in which the local committee organized the meeting. They were lucky in having at their disposal buildings so convenient for the housing of the twelve sections of the Association as those of the University, almost ideal for the purpose. But in the arrangements made for offering hospitality to guests, and for distributing information beforehand with regard to the various excursions and visits to works open to the members of the Association, the local committee and sub-committees have done better than their predecessors; and the credit is due to the energy of these committees, and not to the natural or artificial advantages of the place. On two points only was the voice of the grumbler to be heard: some of the older members disliked a reception-room at the top of many flights of stairs; and the Post Office, as usual, provided a totally insufficient number of clerks to deal with the crowd of

between one and two thousand callers applying for letters between 9 and 10 A.M. There seems to be no reason why one or more additional clerks should not attend at this particular hour.

The President's address, excellently planned and delivered, was so fully summarized in last week's *Athenæum* that little remains to be said with regard to its contents. Prof. Rücker's defence of the title of atoms to be considered as real entities was weakened by the incidental admission that the electrons of Prof. J. J. Thomson must be considered as having a mass equal to only one-thousandth that of an "atom." Thus the atoms of the newer dispensation, though real, are divisible. The admission opens up infinite possibilities for the transformation of the atomic theory in the future. Despite the positive assertion with which the address concluded, Dr. Rücker awakened more doubts than he settled in the mind of the dispassionate hearer; and he would probably have been more convincing if he had analyzed more closely criticisms like those of Prof. Poynting, in addition to discussing the undoubted usefulness of the theory he was defending. When Lord Kelvin, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Rücker, assured us in his fine bluff way that the doctrine of Dr. Rücker's opponents was "a most crude recrudescence of neo-Berkeleyanism, neo-science, neo-nihilism, neo-vitalism, and neo-pantheism," and that the atoms were realities "true to all true physicists," we seemed to see Dr. Johnson kicking the stone (but this time an invisible and intangible one) to prove its existence. The atomic theory has had a long career since Leucippus and Democritus, and it has seen many fights; this will certainly not be the last.

In the first evening lecture of the Association, on the 'Inert Gases of the Atmosphere,' Dr. Ramsay gave an account of work brilliant indeed, but too familiar to need dwelling on. The five newly recognized constituents of the atmosphere—helium, neon, argon, crypton, and xenon—were shown all to take their place in Mendeleef's table of atomic weights in a satisfactory way, with the exception of argon, which has an atomic weight slightly greater instead of less than that of the element potassium following it in the table. The case of tellurium and iodine is of course a parallel one. The theory of Mendeleef was abused later in the Chemical Section (together with many other theories) by Prof. Michael, of Boston. That it is imperfect is obvious, but the imperfections of our theories are signposts pointing to new investigations and new discoveries.

The second evening discourse was devoted by Dr. Francis Darwin to the 'Movement of Plants,' a subject inaugurated by his father Charles Darwin and himself many years ago, to which he has made very great contributions since his father's death. By a series of slides Dr. Darwin showed how the conclusion had been reached that the movements of stem and root are normally controlled by the growing tip in each case, and the direction of both portions of the plant kept vertical in spite of disturbing causes; and how the growing tip of the stem may be "blinded," for instance, by covering it with tinfoil, which deprives it of the guiding influence of light. Thus the tip of the stem or root acts as a sense-organ, directing the growth at the zone of elongation, which is seated further back, and corresponds to the motile organ of an animal. The President had intimated his belief that the laws of matter could not be "interfered with" by living matter. This is a point in which the neo-vitalists would mostly agree with him. Their assertion is that to describe completely the phenomena of life the notions of chemistry and physics are necessary, but not sufficient; and Dr. Darwin emphasized this view by demanding that the phenomena of plant movement should be regarded as psychological, and by describing them in terms of memory and

even of consciousness. Prof. Rücker's own position is an extremely guarded and judicial one; but the real fight, which is continued from meeting to meeting of the Association, is between those who confidently prophesy that living phenomena, however unintelligible they may seem now, will ultimately be explicable by chemical and physical notions, and their more cautious opponents, who emphasize the fact that these notions do not at present afford means for completely describing these phenomena, and refuse to bind themselves down to prophecy. The old school of vitalists and the new school of materialists are scientific believers; the neo-vitalists are scientific sceptics. The dispute is not, like many such disputes, entirely "in the air." A description and continuation of Dr. Darwin's experiments by a neo-materialist would clearly illustrate the difference between the methods of the two schools.

The present meeting of the Association is distinguished by the appearance of a new section, Section L, on Educational Science, with a committee on which all the other sectional committees are represented. The subject of science teaching has been dealt with since 1866 by committees of the Association, and recent committees on science teaching, of which Prof. H. E. Armstrong has been the leading spirit, have exercised and are exercising an important influence throughout the country. It was felt that science teaching could not be dealt with apart from education generally; hence the new section, which, it must be added, has only received a provisional sanction from the Council and is at present to be continued from year to year. The first President of the section was Sir John Gorst, the Vice-President of the Board of Education; and the first Recorder, Prof. Withers, of the Owens College. Sir John in his opening address contributed an excellently sound rather than lively description of the general principles of education. Following recent writers on the subject, he put down the training of character and the influence of the home as the bases of national education. Competitive examinations he damned altogether. He quoted the saying of an eminent Cambridge tutor, "Whoever thinks in an examination is lost," and concluded that they offered no perfect test of thinking capacity. Unfortunately, Sir John's criticism on this point was purely destructive. The problem is to find methods of improving or of replacing examinations. In dealing with one question he struck a personal note. "Advantage," he said,

"should be taken of the fact that the children come daily under the observation of a quasi-public officer—the school teacher—to secure them protection, to which they are already entitled by law, against hunger, nakedness, dirt, overwork, and other kinds of cruelty and neglect."

There was more behind the sentence than appeared. Every one knows that the law will be, in hundreds and thousands of cases, impotent to remedy what it condemns. It would seem that Sir John is in favour of State support for neglected children in Government schools. The question is a great one, and one which could hardly be raised in more explicit terms by a minister who is, as he occasionally reminds us, not a member of the Cabinet. Most English writers on education now wish for a national education system comparable to that of foreign countries. Sir John thinks it should be the function of the British Association, unhampered by the prejudices of political and religious parties, to set up a scientific conception of such a system. After Sir John's speech Sir Henry Roscoe spoke on technical and secondary education, and Sir Henry, Sir Michael Foster, and Sir Philip Magnus jointly expressed their conviction that the Cabinet "need not be afraid" of out-distancing the ideals and desires of the country if they passed a satisfactory Bill dealing with secondary education. Excellent papers on the future work of the section were

contributed by Prof. Armstrong, Prof. Withers, and Mr. Percy Barnett. The absolutely indeterminate state of English education at present came out clearly in the discussions on these papers, in the joint discussions with Section K on the teaching of botany and with Section F (Economics) on commercial education, and in the discussion on the influence of universities and examining bodies on schools, opened by the Bishop of Hereford and Mr. Eve. There will be many contests before long both over the allotment of subjects in school time-tables and over methods of teaching. Political and social events, and above all the commercial rivalry of Germany and the United States, have stirred up the waters of educational thought in England, and every educational reformer is trying hard to fish. The most marked novelty in education of recent years is perhaps the "heuristic" system, which is the child not of Germany, but of Prof. Armstrong, and to which the British Association has acted as godmother. It is too early to judge of the effects of that system; if we are to believe its authors, it will in proper hands give children both the accuracy and the alertness of observation which are necessary elements in fruitful scientific research. But it was pointed out that the "heuristic" method as applied to physical science is limited in scope by the very nature of the subject; and that greater independence, if less apparent certainty, of thought is possible to children in dealing with subjects for which apparatus has not to be provided. Every one recognized that manual training and the performance of experiments must form a useful element in education.

A discussion on entirely different and more specialized ground was opened by Prof. Perry, who boldly advocated the abandonment of our present methods of teaching mathematics only by logical steps, each following from the one before, and claimed that the results of mathematics should be placed in the hands of boys as tools, even though they were incapable of forging them for themselves. Thus the use of partial differential equations might be taught to boys incapable of understanding a rigorous proof of Taylor's theorem, such equations being of use to the engineer, the physicist, and even the chemist. The arguments for and against Prof. Perry's scheme are numerous, and cannot be discussed here. A strong committee was appointed to report on the subject. We have dealt at length with the Educational Section, because it is a new section, and because a great deal of the interest of the meeting centred about it. To complete the record faithfully, it is only right to say that the method adopted by the committee of filling up its time-table completely beforehand, and of refusing every paper not actually requested by the committee, is one that does not recommend itself as wise. It affords little protection against the "crank," and a good deal against quiet workers not previously known in the official circles of the Association.

It is impossible even to refer to the work of the majority of the sections. In the Section on Economics the discussions on housing and on the population question excited much interest, the latter leading to a somewhat untoward episode. In the Zoological Section Prof. Cossar Ewart discoursed on variation, and the beautiful hybrids between the zebra and the horse which he showed in the grounds of the University were much remarked. Major Ronald Ross's lecture on the history of recent researches on the relations between malaria and mosquitoes brought together a large audience. Major Ross's plan of draining off the stagnant pools in which the mosquitoes harbouring the malaria parasite breed seems to have been quite successful at Sierra Leone, as far as one can tell at present.

The attendance at the meeting was just over 1,900, a figure identical with that of last year.

The meeting as a whole was interesting rather than eventful; and it must be remembered that the interchange of ideas between men (and women) working at allied subjects often brings forth results which are due to the British Association, though they do not appear in its annals. One last note. Ladies, in accordance with the resolution passed last year, were elected for the first time on sectional committees.

Science Gossip.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Martin F. Woodward, while on a zoological excursion to the west coast of Ireland, was drowned last Sunday night. Mr. Woodward, who had been for many years Demonstrator in Zoology at the Royal College of Science, was an accomplished naturalist who had acquired many friends by the readiness with which he put his great knowledge and his remarkable technical skill at their disposal. He lately edited the English translation of Korschelt and Heider's text-book of embryology.

DR. WILLEY has resigned the curatorship of the museum at Demerara, to which he was lately appointed, and he has been succeeded by Mr. Richard Evans, B.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, who sailed this week to enter on the duties of his appointment. Dr. Willey's post as Lecturer on Biology at Guy's Hospital has been filled by the appointment of Mr. R. Assheton.

AN interesting ceremony took place in Dundee Western Cemetery on Saturday last, when a granite monument was unveiled by Sir William Preece to the memory of James Bowman Lindsay, the well-known pioneer in wireless telegraphy. Sir William remarked that so early as 1834 Bowman Lindsay foretold the now general use of electricity as a mechanical and lighting agent. He recollected when the young scientist came from Dundee to London with plans for his wireless telegraphy. Some successful experiments were made, but without practical result, because in those days there was no necessity for the invention. Sir William Preece's statement is worth noting, in view of the many claimants who aspire to the honour of having invented wireless telegraphy.

TWO new planets were announced as having been discovered on the 23rd ult. by Dr. Carnera at Prof. Max Wolf's observatory, Königstuhl, Heidelberg; but one of these afterwards proved to be identical with No. 453, which was discovered by M. Charlois at Nice on February 22nd, 1900. The two when observed by Dr. Carnera were very near together, in the constellation Aquarius.

THE *Bulletin* of the Société Astronomique de France for the present month devotes an article to Piazzi, who discovered on the first day of the last century the first (Ceres) of the small planets. Little was it suspected then that the first year of the next century would see the number known approach five hundred, though W. Herschel suggested that there might be thousands. The article contains engravings of the Palermo Observatory and of the instruments used there by Piazzi, who died in 1826 at the age of eighty.

THE Director-General of the Indian Medical Service has issued Part XII. (1901) of the *Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army of India*. Major A. W. Alcock, superintendent of the Indian Museum, supplies as a supplement to a former summary of deep-sea zoological work a series of zoological gleanings from the Royal Indian Marine Survey ship Investigator, in which are brought together, conveniently classified and arranged, such biological observations as have been recorded since he became connected with the vessel, together with many hitherto unpublished facts selected from his journal, and they mark out interesting channels of inquiry for naturalists surveying in Indian waters. Illustrations of

commensalism are given from different groups; notes on pairing and viviparity; on the sounds made by fishes; and the phosphorescence of certain marine animals. Capt. Fearnside details at length the inoculation of malaria in India by Anopheles, of interest at present, as Dr. Christophers and his co-workers on the Malaria Commission are now in Calcutta studying malarial infection. The author believes that the means of preventing the spread of malaria lie in the free use of quinine and in the segregation of all suffering from ague.

PROF. ERNST HAECKEL has published a declaration, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, in which he states that he cannot undertake any more public lectures or addresses, not only on account of his failing health and advanced years, but also because he wishes to devote the remainder of his life to the completion of the important works which he has on hand. He also announces that he will not visit any more scientific congresses.

THE new (sixth) edition of Mr. Lynn's *Remarkable Comets* is well brought up to date. It concludes with a few words on future total eclipses of the sun. Not one was total in England in the nineteenth century, but there will be two in the twentieth, i.e., in 1927 and 1999 respectively.

FINE ARTS

The Stone Crosses of Northamptonshire. By C. A. Markham, F.S.A. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

MR. MARKHAM tells us that the county of Northampton possesses the remains of forty old churchyard crosses, as well as about forty others which are described as market, village, wayside, or memorial crosses. To bring together in a single volume accounts and illustrations of all the crosses that time or vandalism has left in any one county is an interesting occupation for an antiquary with sufficient leisure and patience. The prevalence of such remains testifies to the fearless and continuous way in which Englishmen of the past brought the chief symbol of their religion into their everyday life; whilst the diversity of treatment illustrates in a marked manner the growth or nature of the art and architecture of successive generations.

There are special reasons, too, for bringing out such a catalogue for Northamptonshire, as the county has an exceptionally good and varied number of such crosses. The fragments of pre-Norman crosses are numerous and distinctive. Knotwork and kindred patterns of this date, with occasional figure subjects, are to be found on stones at Barnack, Brixworth, and several other places. Two of the three remaining Queen Eleanor crosses are in this county, namely, those at Geddington and Hardington. The crosses at Cogenhoe, Harringworth, Helpston, Higham Ferrers, and Raunds have all some degree of exceptional merit, though the conjectural dates assigned to them in these pages are rather wide of the mark. The short accounts and the drawings (most of which are the work of Mr. Markham's pencil) are, however, for the most part trustworthy and useful.

Had the writer been content with his catalogue, there would not have been much occasion for fault-finding; but the introduction on the general subject of crosses

is weak and sketchy in style, as well as inaccurate in statement. If any one required a general summary of information on crosses, there are at least a score of brief treatises in general encyclopædias or dictionaries of antiquities of a far more trustworthy and sensible character than this essay. Mr. Markham opens with numerous quotations from Genesis and Joshua, the exact chapter and verse being given in foot-notes; and of course Bede's statements as to the cross-bearing of St. Augustine and the cross-erecting of King Oswald are cited in full. Some questionable dates as to the precise years when crosses were first set up in England or placed on church steeples are supported by a foot-note referring to a particular page of an early edition of Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates.' Doubtless this useful and well-known work of reference is fairly trustworthy, but it is not exactly the kind of authority that is expected to be cited by an antiquary. The introduction states that "from the earliest times the plan of all cathedrals and the larger churches has been cruciform," which is far too wide a statement, and omits the numerous early instances in England of cruciform churches of the smallest dimensions. It is difficult to know what is meant by the assertion that the earliest form of a (Christian) funeral monument was "probably a tall pyramidal sculptured stone."

There was not the slightest cause for Mr. Markham, when writing on "the stone crosses of Northamptonshire," to say anything about "creeping to the cross"; but if he did, it would have been well to be accurate, and not to describe it as "a Popish ceremony of penance," or to add that "this ceremony has of course long been obsolete." The adoration of the cross (involving what is termed "creeping") is one of the oldest Church customs of Good Friday, and occurs both in the Gregorian and Gelasian sacramentaries. It is not obsolete, as it is in regular use throughout the Roman obedience, and is even used in some Anglican churches and chapels. A proclamation as late as 30 Henry VIII. ordered that "on Good Friday it shall be declared howe creepynge of the crosse signifyeth an humbleynge of ourselfe to Christe before the crosse, and the kissinge of it as a memorie of our redemption made upon the crosse."

The introduction further states, with respect to age, that "Anglo-Saxon crosses date from about 800 to 1066." But the historic evidence of numerous stone churches being built in the first half of the seventh century is abundant, and no true antiquary who has made any study of English ecclesiology doubts for a moment that there are various stone crosses extant of both the seventh and eighth centuries. The fragment of a cross-head at Mears Ashby, and possibly other of the Northamptonshire remains, are clearly earlier than Mr. Markham's date.

It will suffice to notice one other mistake. It is stated that in the Middle Ages "the use of the cross became so common that even the alphabets used by children were written in the form of a cross, and thus the term 'Christ cross row' became general." The fact is that in the old primers and hornbooks the alphabet was preceded by a representation of the cross, and the little

one was taught to cross himself and say "Christ me speed" at the beginning of the most elementary lesson. Wynkyn de Worde printed on the reverse of the title-page of the 'Plowman's Prayer':—

Crosse was made all of red
In the begynning of my boke
That is callyd God me sped
In the fyrste lesson that j toke.
Thenne j lerned a and b, &c.

Should another edition of this useful catalogue be called for, Mr. Markham will do well to omit or to rewrite the introduction.

Sketches of Magdalen College, Oxford. By E. Glasgow. (Dent & Co.)—These admirable sketches, admirably reproduced, should appeal not only to the somewhat select circle of those directly connected with Magdalen College, but to all who love Oxford and the most beautiful thing in it. The late William Sewell, founder of Radley, a well-known art connoisseur, used to be fond of making Magdalen tower, with the upward progression of ornament in detail, his exemplification of architectural principles. All Mr. Glasgow's drawings are excellent; but the most successful, we think, are the views of the tower from the cloisters, from Christ Church meadows, and from New College gardens, in which he has caught something of the soft grace of his original. Mr. Glasgow has prefixed a short account of the college buildings for the better understanding of his sketches. We wonder if he is aware that there are those still living who remember the old entrance facing east, with twisted columns resembling the gateway of St. Mary's. The outdoor pulpit, too, has lately, we understand, been used. "Chicheley" in the note to p. 3 is a misprint.

ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON.

The church of St. Peter, Northampton, is well known to ecclesiologists and architectural students as an exceptionally interesting example of enriched late Norman work, and has frequently been illustrated. Sufficient Saxon stones have been found or remain on the site to show that the church of the latter part of the twelfth century succeeded one of pre-Norman foundation. In 1850-2 it underwent a very considerable restoration at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott, who gave it an imitation Norman east end! At that time it was found that the church had once extended further to the west, where the foundations of a Norman tower were disclosed. This helped to explain the peculiarities of the present western tower, which is mainly Norman in its characteristics. It has long been generally admitted by all careful antiquaries, irrespective of the finding of other Norman foundations, that the tower must have been at some period rebuilt, most of the former stones being reused. This theory explains the curious, confused arrangement of some of the outer Norman arcading, and particularly the flat surface and odd position of a large and richly sculptured arch on the west side of the lower stage, which has been clumsily re-erected with the three orders reduced to one plane. The presence of some undoubted thirteenth-century work in the upper stage of the tower has usually led architectural students to think that the church was shortened and the tower rebuilt in that period.

Now, however, the tower is undergoing certain repairs, the perished stone being removed to be replaced with new. This has brought about the removal of a considerable number of the old stones, with the unexpected result that many of them are found to have carvings and mouldings on the inner surface which are undoubtedly of thirteenth-century date. Amongst them are parts of clustered columns, window and door jambs, and arches, all of the Early English style. Moreover,

several of them show obvious traces of sundry coats of whitewash. The most reasonable conclusion apparently with regard to this puzzle is that the tower was rebuilt after the dissolution of the religious houses, *temp.* Henry VIII., probably soon after that event, and that the west end of St. Peter's being then in a perishing condition—the tower having possibly collapsed—opportunity was taken of rebuilding and repairing with the materials that would then be abundant. One of the largest of the Dominican priories was close at hand. The actual dates of its prolonged building during the thirteenth century are known, as well as the fact that most of its build- ings were pulled down very soon after its suppression. This Dominican house was a favourite centre for holding the provincial chapters of that order. Probably the stones now found in St. Peter's tower came from its great hall and church. This explanation also accounts for the comparatively clumsy rebuilding of the west tower, as well as for the use of some of the discarded Early English work at its summit to raise it somewhat above its former Norman level.

FINIS ARTI GOSIAY.

THE death is announced, at the early age of thirty-five, of M. Toulouse-Lautrec, a Parisian artist of much ability. From his earliest youth he frequented the *atelier* of Cormon. His inspiration was almost exclusively found in the "shady" and *décadent* quarters of Montmartre, and one of his earliest undertakings was illustrating the celebrated *cabaretier-poète* Bruant. For about ten years he monopolized the artistic output of La Butte; and in depicting the scenes of this not particularly savoury or elevated quarter of Paris he had no rival, and his fecundity was truly amazing. But he could not hold out against the hard drinking and dissipation of the locality, and he never fully recovered from the illness which overtook him three years ago.

THE death is also announced from Paris of Madame A. Chaval, the elder daughter of M. Méline, the well-known French statesman and a former President of the Council. Madame Chaval, who was married only a year ago, was a frequent exhibitor at the Salon, and the portrait of her father is regarded as one of her most successful efforts.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

THE GLOUCESTER FESTIVAL.

At the morning performance in the Cathedral on Wednesday, the 11th, Brahms's Symphony in C minor was performed, and in a highly creditable manner, under Mr. Brewer's direction. In its seriousness, dignity, and general spirit this work seems eminently fitted for a cathedral, and far more likely to create thoughts in harmony with the surroundings than the Tchaikowsky symphony to which we have already alluded. Cherubini's noble Mass in D minor came next. In the 'Kyrie Eleison' the chorus, especially the sopranos, were by no means satisfactory as regards intonation; after this movement, however, matters mended, and in the 'Sanctus' the singers retrieved their character. The soloists were Mesdames Albani and Sobrino, Miss Ada Crossley, and Messrs. William Green, Lane Wilson, and Andrew Black. Of these names that of Mr. Green is perhaps less familiar, so that we may add a word in his praise, for he was at his best.

The second part of the programme opened

with Handel's fine Organ Concerto in B flat, the solo part of which was interpreted with marked skill and effect by Dr. Sinclair. The motet for double choir "In piam memoriam Victoriæ Reginæ," by Mr. Charles H. Lloyd, proved to be a solid, clever piece of writing, and of dignified character; yet we should not describe it as inspired. It is by no means easy to sing, but the choir acquitted themselves well. A new orchestral work, 'Idyll,' by Mr. Coleridge-Taylor, is a disappointing *pièce d'occasion*, scarcely worthy of the composer of 'Hiawatha.' The programme ended with scene ii., part 2, from Sir Alexander Mackenzie's much-neglected 'Rose of Sharon,' produced at Norwich in 1884. There is dramatic life, poetry, and skill in this scene of the 'Procession of the Ark,' one of the finest portions of the oratorio. The above three works were conducted by their respective composers.

The programme of the evening concert at the Shire Hall offered a special study in English art by living composers. Some of the works were not novelties, and only one demands brief mention. Dr. Elgar's overture 'Cockaigne (In London Town)' was recently produced at a Philharmonic Concert, and although at the time we referred to the remarkable technical skill of the work, and to even higher qualities which it possesses, we were not able to accept it either as purely abstract or as satisfactory programme music. But now on a fresh hearing the complex workmanship becomes clearer, the explanatory programme offered seems of subordinate importance; altogether, indeed, the music produces on us a much stronger impression. Yet the "band" theme with its noisy orchestration still appears to us too realistic—a grotesque effect which mars to some extent a poetical tone-picture.

The first novelty was Sir Frederick Bridge's dramatic scene 'The Forging of the Anchor,' a setting of Sir Samuel Ferguson's well-known poem for bass solo, chorus, and orchestra. There are several lines which suggest realistic treatment, and no one can complain of the composer for accepting such hints, but we feel that throughout he has caught the letter rather than the spirit of the words. There are some cheap effects in the orchestration, and the style is popular and at times melodramatic, though never on a very high plane. There is, however, a certain vigour and tunefulness in the music which may gain for it success. The work was conducted by Mr. Brewer; the chorus sang vigorously, and Mr. Plunket Greene made the most of the solo part.

The second novelty was a symphonic prelude, 'A Song in the Morning,' given under the direction of the composer, Mr. W. H. Bell, a young artist whose 'Walt Whitman' Symphony, which was performed last season at the Crystal Palace, pointed him out as a coming man. His new work has on the title-page a quotation from Wordsworth which indicates in general terms the poetic basis of the music. It runs thus:—

All things that love the sun are out of doors;
The sky rejoices in the morning's birth.

A day will come, we believe, when the composer will regard this prelude as one of the

sins of his youth. There is too much effort in it, too much detail, over-scoring; but whatever may be its failings, the work gives proof of intense earnestness and of the self-confidence of a man who feels that he has really something to say. There is nothing trivial in the music; everything is on a grand scale. All will come right in time if Mr. Bell only possesses that power of self-criticism which has enabled great composers to develop and mature their gifts.

A third novelty was an orchestral poem, 'A Phantasy of Life and Love,' by Dr. Cowen. There is nothing very deep in the thematic material, but there is character and great charm in the music, and there are some strong contrasts. The influence of Berlioz and in a lesser degree of Liszt is felt. The orchestration is exceedingly clever and effective. The composer conducted.

A fourth novelty was a descriptive ballade, 'The Gates of Night,' the poem by Mr. B. W. Findon, set by Mr. Arthur Hervey. The composer has given many proofs of skill and refinement in works for orchestra, in chamber music, and in songs, yet we must frankly say that in this his latest composition we do not think he appears at his strongest. Mr. Hervey, we regret to say, was detained in France through the serious illness of a very near relation, but Mr. Brewer at short notice took his place at the conductor's desk. The solo part was sung with all due emphasis by Mr. Andrew Black.

On Thursday morning the Cathedral programme included three works strikingly different in style, though each one characteristic of its composer at his best. First came the 'Eroica' Symphony, of which Mr. Brewer gave an able rendering, although a little more *brío* would have strengthened the effect of the opening Allegro. Sir Hubert Parry's oratorio 'Job,' produced at Gloucester in 1892, is a work in which are displayed masterly technique, strong thought and feeling, and throughout a restraint which contrasts forcibly with the exuberance of some modern composers, whose skill and ambition often carry them beyond due limits. Mr. Plunket Greene sang the Job music impressively, while Madame Ella Russell in the 'Shepherd Boy' scene, Mr. William Green as Satan, and Mr. Lane Wilson as Narrator all deserve praise, especially the last two, whose tasks were by no means easy. In Verdi's 'Requiem' the chorus was particularly good; the singers seemed in thorough sympathy with the music, and the latter had been most carefully rehearsed. The solo vocalists were Madame Ella Russell, Miss Hilda Wilson, and Messrs. William Green and Andrew Black, who all sang with force and fervour. In the evening Mr. Brewer's Biblical scene 'Emmaus' was produced under his direction. The quiet, careful character of the music deserves recognition. The work is perhaps scarcely of festival proportions, but it is well suited to form part of a church service, and as such it will probably be in request. The solos were sung by Madame Albani. This work was followed by one of Bach's finest church cantatas, 'Sleepers, Wake,' based on an old chorale of which the composer felt the nobility and perceived the innate power. The rendering was rough

and rickety, while in the two fine duets the singers and players were not in agreement either as to the letter or spirit of the music. The evening ended with the 'Hymn of Praise,' with Mesdames Albani and Sobrino and Mr. Ben Davies; while on the following morning the Festival concluded with the 'Messiah,' in which Mesdames Albani and Sobrino, Miss Hilda Wilson, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Andrew Black took part. These two works of course materially aided the charity. The sum to be divided between the three dioceses is 1,763*l.*—i.e., 157*l.* more than in 1898.

We desire, in conclusion, to express our thanks to the secretary of the stewards, Mr. P. Barrett Cooke, for his kindness and courtesy during the week.

Musical Gossip.

On Saturday evening at the Promenade Concerts, Queen's Hall, the 'Dead March' in 'Saul' was performed in memoriam the late American President. A suite by Tchaikowsky, entitled 'The Swan - Lake,' was played for the first time here. The work is based on a ballet which in 1876 the composer was commissioned to write for the Moscow Grand Theatre. The music, though pleasing, is not great; the most characteristic numbers are the fourth (*andante*) and sixth (*allegro agitato*). Two short orchestral pieces (originally published for violin and piano) by Dr. Elgar were also given for the first time. They are entitled 'Chanson de Nuit' and 'Chanson de Matin.' Both are refined, but the former has the greater charm. — On Tuesday a Symphony in D, No. 2 (Op. 11), by Hugo Alfvén, a young Swedish composer, was heard for the first time. The work is decidedly promising. The first movement has no marked individuality. The *Andante* has some quaint colouring, but the subject-matter is vague. The Scherzo is a fantastic, well-constructed movement. The fugal Finale is clever, but too spun out. The composer's first symphony was produced at Stockholm in 1899.

The programme of the Leeds Festival (October 9th to 12th) has been issued, and it forms a commemoration of nineteenth-century music. It contains only three novelties: Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's cantata 'The Blind Girl of Castéll-Cuillé'; a song and chorus, 'A Dirge of Two Veterans,' poem by Walt Whitman, music by Mr. Charles Wood; and a Memorial Cantata by the Russian composer Glazounow. Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's work has been written especially for the Festival.

MR. ARTHUR SOMERVELL has been appointed to the post of Inspector of Music under the Education Department, vacant through the death of Sir John Stainer.

In connexion with the sixtieth anniversary of Anton Dvorák's birthday, which took place on the 8th of this month, a cycle of his operas will be given at the national theatre, to be followed by his oratorio 'St. Ludmilla,' originally produced under the composer's direction at the Leeds Festival of 1886.

THE *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of September 13th announces that the crisis at the Vienna Conservatorium is at an end. The managers have accepted the resignations of Herren Door, Epstein, Rosé, Fischhof, and Stoll. Herr Hellmesberger appears to have withdrawn his resignation.

The programmes of the coming season of Philharmonic Concerts at Berlin, under the direction of Herr Nikisch, will include the following novelties: a 'Barbarossa' Symphony, by Siegmund von Hausegger; a symphony (with chorus) by a Russian composer; a symphonic

poem, 'Elain und Lancelot,' by Anton Averkamp, a young Dutchman; and two orchestral pieces ('Der Schwan von Tuonela' and 'Lemminkäinen') by Sibelius, the Finnish composer.

The tomb of Mendelssohn in the cemetery of the Alte Dreifaltigkeit Church at Berlin has just been restored.

The following works are announced for the coming season at the Vienna Opera-House: 'Roussalka,' by Anton Dvorák, under his own direction; Herr Strauss's 'Feuersnoth'; and in February, 1902, Herr Goldmark's 'Goetz von Berlichingen.'

THE *Signale* announces that Herr Siegfried Wagner is at work on the libretto of a new opera.

A DISTINGUISHED Swedish composer has passed away, at the age of eighty-four, in the person of Gunnar Wennerberg, the former Minister of Public Instruction in Sweden. Wennerberg at an early age turned his attention to music. His songs became exceedingly popular. But his talents were not confined to music, and when his Parliamentary career was crowned by his election to the post of minister he effected many valuable reforms, among them the admission of women to the universities and the removal of the censorship of the theatres.

THE name of Eugène Diaz, whose death is reported from Paris, is probably unfamiliar to most people, although he achieved considerable notoriety in his day, as the prize offered by the French Government of 1867 for a grand opera was awarded to him over the heads of competitors like Massenet, Dubois, &c. His opera 'La Coupe du Roi de Thulé' was not performed till 1873, owing first to the burning of the Opera-House, then to the Franco-Prussian war. It aroused little interest, and his second opera 'Benvenuto,' performed at the Opéra Comique in 1890, was a still greater failure. Diaz was the son of the distinguished painter Diaz della Peña.

CARL GOLDMARK is said to be putting the final touches to his latest opera 'Götz von Berlichingen,' which is to be produced at Vienna early next year.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Promenade Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

CRITERION.—'The Undercurrent,' a Comedy in Four Acts. By R. C. Carton.

SHAFTESBURY.—'Are You a Mason?' a Farcical Comedy in Three Acts.

ST. JAMES'S.—Revival of 'The Elder Miss Blossom.'

To those who have followed with interest the career of Mr. Carton 'The Undercurrent' comes as a disappointment. It begins fairly well, the opening scenes furnishing the promise of an intrigue which is not carried out, and the dialogue being crisp and mirthful. In the second act the interest flags and droops, never to recover itself, and bustle and pantomime are substituted for dramatic action. The piece has the air of an early work which has been vamped up to serve a modern purpose and to suit the capacities of two actors, neither of whom is too happily fitted. The undercurrent, it is explained to us, is Nature, which we know, on the authority of Horace, is apt to assert itself in spite of human effort. Why "under"? we ask. Would not 'Current' be a better title? In opposition to Milton, who asks concerning woman,

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Embarked with such a steers-mate at the helm?

Mr. Carton holds that when the current runs strongly it is best to have a woman as pilot. He does not, however, establish his case, since the woman he selects fails to guide the boat, which simply drifts before the current into port. Mr. Carton's heroine is a middle-aged woman who in a mood of sublime altruism seeks to mate the man she loves with a rich American wife. She fails in her effort, and has ultimately to marry him herself. Meanwhile she flits through the piece, everybody's benefactor and friend. So simple is all this that a sense that it is insufficient for four acts has dawned upon the author, who has filled it out by showing the rehearsals of an amateur performance, and thus allowing his characters to appear in fancy costume. This primitive device succeeds no better than it deserves. For a moment it seems as if a melodramatic backbone were to be supplied, a woman of lurid beauty and uncontrollable passions being brought on in the person of the wife of an invalid English peer. She proves but "a painted devil," as the Tudor poets would have called her, and submits with an excellent grace to have her claws cut. So unworthily treated is this lady that Mr. Carton does not give her a chance. That she has a past, and is consequently vulnerable, is shown to the audience as she first crosses the stage.

Work of this class is so out of Mr. Carton's line that we are puzzled at his letting it pass. The general cast is excellent, and there are performances which, slight as they are, dwell in the memory. Such are the Lady Sheldermine of Miss Violet Vanbrugh, the baronet of Mr. Arthur Bouchier, and the diplomat of Mr. Eric Lewis. Mr. Arthur Williams has much to do, perhaps too much, and does it in comic fashion. He is, however, outside the action of the piece. Miss Compton, whose appearances now seem to be confined to Mr. Carton's comedies, is less comfortably fitted than usual. 'The Undercurrent' is inoffensive and innocent, but invertebrate.

The new piece at the Shaftesbury is an anonymous adaptation of the 'Logenbrüder,' produced four years ago in Berlin; but it reaches us from America, having been given at Wallack's Theatre in April last. There is some humour in the underlying idea, that of two men for different reasons pretending to be Masons, and dreading detection at the hands of each other. The business introduced is the wildest and most extravagant conceivable, and the play aims at, and almost succeeds in, being a second 'Charley's Aunt.' Mr. Paul Arthur, a robust actor, masquerades as a young woman, and Mr. George Giddens is amusing enough as an elderly scamp.

On the reappearance of the Kendals at the St. James's Mrs. Kendal's performance of Dorothy Blossom retains its old pathos and influence over the audience. The comic characters are now over-accentuated; the action has lost much of its delicacy and the story some of its fragrance. The determination to make the comic scenes "go" and the consequent deterioration in the acting are, it appears, the penalties invariably exacted for a country success.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE production this evening at the Garrick Theatre of Mr. Pinero's comedy of 'Iris' must be regarded as the most interesting event of the autumn season, which, now that Drury Lane, the Century (late Adelphi), and the St. James's are opened, may be regarded as being in full swing. Her Majesty's, Covent Garden, the Haymarket, the Princess's, and Wyndham's are now the only important West-End theatres unoccupied, and rehearsals of 'The Mummy and the Humming-Bird' are in progress at the last named.

MR. SYMMES, of the Western Reserve University, California, is writing an essay on the early criticism of the English drama, and is collecting all notices he can find in black-letter sermons, manuscripts, books of travel which contain contrasts of foreign performances with ours, &c.

A SPECIAL performance of the 'Jungfrau von Orleans' took place at Leipzig on September 11th, in commemoration of the first representation of the play, September 11th, 1801, when Schiller and his friend Körner were among the audience.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS is said to have written for Mr. Willard a play on the subject of David and Bathsheba, and, for the first appearance in England of Miss Julia Marlowe, one on the subject of Mary Magdalene. For the former he has precedent in the 'Love of King David and Fair Bethsaba' of George Peele, which was acted by the Admiral's Men in 1602 and, presumably, much earlier. A mystery on the subject of Mary Magdalene is among the Digby MSS. in the Bodleian, and an interlude "entreating of The Life and Repentance of Marie Magdalene," by Lewis Wager, was printed in 1567. Among the *dramatis personæ* in the latter is Christ Jesus. It is doubtful whether modern authority will permit the production of either piece. Without the introduction of Christ the story of the Magdalene cannot be presented, and public feeling as now constituted would resent the stage presentation of "the Man of Sorrows."

'UNDER THE RED ROBE,' Mr. Rose's adaptation of Mr. Stanley Weyman's novel, first produced at the Haymarket in 1896, will shortly be revived at the Imperial, with Mr. Herbert Waring in his original part of Gil de Berault.

PROGRESS is being made with the new Gaiety Theatre, which will occupy the westernmost corner of the new thoroughfare into the Strand. This thoroughfare surely might bear the name of Overstrand.

HER MAJESTY'S will reopen on October 7th with a revival of 'Twelfth Night,' and the close of the month is likely to witness the production of Mr. Clyde Fitch's 'Last of the Dandies.'

'JOHN DURNFORD, M.P.,' having failed to attract at the Court Theatre, the management will forthwith revive 'The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown' of Robert Buchanan and Charles Marlowe, first produced six years ago at the Vaudeville, and subsequently transferred to Terry's. Mr. Fred Kerr has assigned to Mr. R. C. Herz the part of Capt. Courtenay (who in feminine gear enters a girls' school), and will not take any share in the performance.

THE winter season at the Aquarium Theatre in Moscow, according to a correspondent of the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*, is to be opened with the performance of Tolstoi's 'Resurrection,' which has been dramatized by an actor, who is said to be also an excellent playwright. In order to avoid any collision with the Russian theatrical censorship, the dramatization of Tolstoi's novel has been executed, according to the writer, "in a somewhat tame tone."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. C.—J. M.—R. M.—R. P. K.—F. M. H.—T. H.—G. H. K.—J. A.—F.—received.

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